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SUN CHUAN-FENG BY NEUTRALITY SAVES NANKING

Five Provinces Kept Out of War by Influence of Powerful Marshal

NANKING REMARKABLE AMONG CHINESE CITIES

Ancient Ming Capital, With Wall 40 Miles Long, Redolent of Peace and Plenty

By MARC T. GREENE

NANKING, China (Special Correspondence)—Here in the very heart of the "Garden of China" there is a surprising lack of anything which suggests civil war or, indeed, conflict of any sort. Although 150 miles from Shanghai, it is the same Province of Kiangsu, and likewise under the rule of Marshal Sun Chuan-feng, who thus far has determinedly refrained from taking any side at all in the various embroilments and who his exerted his large power and influence in the direction of co-operating with the foreign authorities to maintain peace in the five provinces of Kiangsu (Shanghai), Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Fukien.

Marshal Sun, who is one of the strongest men in all China, went to Shanghai from here about three months ago and was given formal receptions by the various foreign consuls-general, to each of whom he promised support and co-operation. That promise he has sincerely kept, and the result is that his vast district is practically untroubled by conflict of any sort and almost as tranquil as if there were no civil war anywhere in China. Coming by train from Shanghai, a journey of eight hours by the most modern railway equipment, or taking the Yang-tze-Kiang route by steamer, the traveler sees everywhere a fine and rich countryside, with prosperous farmsteads, great stretches of meadowland rich in cultivation, rice fields boundless in extent, contented and peaceful villages.

Much of the country is so lovely as even to suggest the English Midlands, and the frequent villages of thatched-roof houses accentuate the suggestion. Along the river there is a dike system like that of the Netherlands, fortifying the fields and villages against the high flood-tides of springtime. The entire Yang-tze valley is one of the richest arable sections in the world, and happily it has not thus far been greatly disturbed by the various conflicts.

Marshal Sun Neutral

Marshal Sun's assistance has been besought by more than one of the warring factions, but since becoming a resident of Shanghai he has refused absolutely to take sides. He has a large army, consisting of several army corps of well-trained, regularly-paid and well-equipped troops, which is engaged at present in policing the five provinces under the Marshal's dominance. Whether he favors anybody at all or what he will ultimately do it is useless to prophesy, especially since his relations today are cordial, or apparently so, with Wu Pei-fu, with the so-called "Christian General," Feng, and especially with Chang Tso-lin, the powerful and rich Mukden warlord.

But the important point just now is that peace continues to hold throughout the five provinces which Sun rules, and that cultivation and the normal activities of peace continue to be possible. This condition prevails in and around Nanking to an extent which surprises the newcomer, filled as his fancy is with all sorts of gloomy tales of war and

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Butter From Australia Takes Record Journey

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 9

ALMOST everybody has had experience with the tendency of butter to run in hot weather, but William E. Pulliam, general receiver for the Dominican Republic, has reported to the Insular Bureau an arrival there that gives Australian butter the record for long distance travel.

The shipment left Victoria, Australia, for Denmark; was reshipped to the Dominican Republic and finally went on sale to the residents of Macoris. The report didn't say how it stood the journey.

CONSUL UPHOLDS MEXICAN STAND

Opposes Efforts to Lift the Arms Embargo—Cites Laws to Show Freedom

Arturo M. Elias, Mexican Consul-General in New York, has issued a statement replying to Judge Alfred J. Talley, who, as spokesman for the Association for the Protection of Religious Rights in Mexico, has attacked the American Government for not lifting the embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico.

In his statement, Senor Elias says:

"It is amazing that in the twentieth century a jurist can be found in a country as highly civilized as the United States who will champion the sending of instruments of violence into a country which is trying to settle its internal difficulties by peaceful methods.

"Does Judge Talley want to help in bringing about another massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Night in Mexico? Is it his desire to bring about another religious war similar to those which bathed Europe in blood during the Middle Ages? Has not the world already suffered enough from such fratricidal frays? Is this what religion means to Judge Talley and the hierarchy for whom he speaks?

"Does Judge Talley not know that if the Government of the United States raised the arms embargo at this time only one construction could be put upon it by the civilized world?

"The Government of Mexico, which I have the honor of representing, has in recent years given so many evidences of its progressive spirit and love of justice that there is no need of defending it to the freedom-loving people of the United States.

"A country which after 10 years of the most cruel civil war could in the short space of six years accomplish what the two last administrations have done, needs no one to utter an apology for it. Commercial obligations contracted with its own citizens, and also largely with citizens of the United States, have been paid.

"The interests of its public debt, largely in the hands of foreign creditors, has been resumed without the least attempt to scale down this indebtedness, such action being in sharp contrast with the policies of other nations which suffered as the result of the World War. If any nation in this world would have been justified in attempting to scale down its indebtedness it would have been Mexico, which suffered longer and much more bitterly than any of the European nations.

"But taking as their watchword 'economy to the limit,' those entrusted with the affairs of the Mexican people cut down in every direction the public expenditures. The only exceptions were in the amounts spent on education, and these amounts were deliberately increased, for our Government understood that a people lacking knowledge cannot and will not cherish the spirit of freedom.

"It was this campaign of economy that enabled us to establish the Bank of Mexico and the Bank of Agriculture, one vitally important for the development of the general business life of Mexico, and the other just as vital to the development of agriculture, which cut such a great figure in our national life.

"It was this campaign of economy that enabled the Mexican Government to use part of its revenues to open up new road communications and thus assist in the flow of commodities from producer to consumer. It was this economy that enabled it to begin great national irrigation projects in order to help the farmer

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PROTESTANTS WORSHIP FREELY IN MEXICO CITY

Roman Catholic Episcopate Says Laws Deny "Divine Origin of Church"

By the Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 9—Mexico City's two Protestant churches conducted Sunday services as usual and no move was made to interfere with them, while good, but not unusual crowds entered the various Roman Catholic churches for prayers. It was the second Sunday that the Roman Catholic churches were without the usual masses because of the withdrawal of the priests, and entire order was maintained.

There was some discussion in various places about the announcement by the Government that it intended to enforce, as regards Protestant churches, the same regulations relating to nationalization of church property, as are being applied to the Roman Catholic churches.

It was explained that this does not mean that the Government would immediately seize or convert to its own use such property, but that it reserved the right to do so in future by reason of the constitution clauses declaring all church property belongs to the Nation.

To Require Protestant Listing

The Government also announced that it would require all Protestant pastors to register with the municipal authorities and give them an inventory of all church property, which the Government will, as it has been doing for more than half a century with Catholic churches, continue to allow each congregation to use, although the Government maintained claim to ownership.

The Mexican Constitution attacks the divine origin of the Roman Catholic Church, its objective, its ministers and their properties, as well as the means which, in civilized countries, the church enjoys for expansion and maintenance.

This is one of the statements made by the Mexican Roman Catholic Episcopate in answer to a series of questions by Dr. Albert Taylor, who, with a group of American writers and ministers, came to Mexico City recently to investigate the religious situation.

Hope to Influence Calles

To questions as to through what constitutional means Roman Catholics hope to obtain modification of the religious regulations the episcopate replies: "The means would be to make President Calles see he has exceeded himself in his authority, which is declared by many legal experts, Catholics and non-Catholics, and also by amending the Constitution. Regarding other means adopted by individuals or private secular associations, the church will limit itself to saying whether they are lawful or unlawful."

Another question submitted was: "Are the present Government leaders excommunicated from the church?" The statement says in reply:

"The episcopate has not yet formulated special excommunication outside that already provided for everybody by the general canonical law, some of which we published in our pastoral letter of July 25. From that it can be easily understood that several political leaders undoubtedly have incurred excommunication."

(The pastoral letter specified as subject to excommunication persons issuing laws, regulations and decrees against the rights and liberty of the church, or who prevent the exercise of religious jurisdiction).

Juridical Personality Denied

Amplifying the answer that the Mexican Constitution attacks the Roman Catholic Church and its ministers, the statement says the constitution denies the juridical personality of the church, authorizes federal officials to intervene in the affairs of its cult and external disciplines, empowers local legislatures to determine how many priests shall officiate in each state and forbids the church, its ministers and church societies to own property, all of which makes impossible the life of the church in Mexico.

On a visit to several villages near Mexico City, the Associated Press correspondent found the Indians calm and not even expressing great interest when questioned on the religious situation. Invariably the correspondent found that these Indians believed the Government closed the churches or ordered the priests out, and seemed entirely unaware that the episcopate ordered the priests to withdraw as a protest against the religious regulations.

DRY LAW MADE FOR ALL ALIKE, TEXAS JUDGE TELLS GRAND JURY

Demands Vigorous Efforts Against Activities of Bootleggers, Declaring Them a Menace to Society

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 9 (AP)—The prohibition law was not made for the rich but for all alike, Judge William Masterson told the August Harris County grand jury when it was sworn in here.

"The cry of many heard throughout the land that it 'is only a rich man's law,' as it produces a situation enabling them only to enjoy their well-filled cellars, while denying to the poor the opportunity to meet the sordid demands of the bootlegger, is no doub' a strong appeal to your sympathetic nature," he said. "But even so, this in no wise relieves you of the duty and obligation to indict those who willfully and flagrantly violate the provisions of the prohibition law.

"In my view, the situation has produced one of the greatest menaces to society, to wit: the bootlegger, who constantly and flagrantly violates the law, not to appease his own appetite or indulgence in strong drink, but solely for self, being no respecter of any consideration, other than the inordinate desire to dispose of his adulterated stuff at exorbitant figures.

"I charge you, therefore, to make a thorough investigation of their activities and when the facts in your judgment warrant it, to bring them to the bar of justice, in order that the lives of our citizens and the morals of the youth of our State be protected and the majesty of the law vindicated."

LAUSANNE TREATY PROSPECTS ARE MINIMIZED BY MR. GERARD

Denies Supporters' Claims That Only Seven Votes Are Lacking to Insure Senate Ratification—Demands Safeguarding of Armenians

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—A denial of the claim of supporters of the Lausanne Treaty that they had assurances of all but seven of the votes needed to obtain its ratification when the United States Senate reconvenes was made in a statement issued here by James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, and vice-chairman of the American Committee Opposed to the Lausanne Treaty.

Speaking in the absence of David Hunter Miller, chairman, he said that consideration of the treaty in the Senate had been deferred on the initiative of the Administration until after the Christmas holidays, because it had been ascertained that it would be defeated; and defeat, according to Mr. Gerard, is still assured if the treaty is ever called up again.

In a statement on the situation, he said, in part:

"Senator King, who visited Turkey last summer, and who, together with Senators Swanson, Robinson and other senators, is leading the opposition, advises me that if the treaty should ever be called up, it will be either defeated or abandoned after a perfunctory discussion.

"Weakness of Arguments"

"The weakness and baselessness of the several arguments advanced by the proponents of the treaty can be best illustrated by a reference to their persistent contention that Kemal is an enlightened ruler. Kemal himself is now answering their major argument by hanging or jailing those who do not agree with him.

"An Armenian preacher, now a refugee in Persia, who has labored for 15 years in Turkey under the auspices of the Congregational Board of Foreign Missions, in a recent letter to Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the board, says that he has read the doctor's article, headed 'Changing Turkey,' in the Christian Work, and puts to him these pertinent questions:

"'If Turkey is "changed," please tell me, can I go back to Bitlis (his last station) and work there? Can Dr. Maynard, our last missionary, now in Smyrna, go to Bitlis? Can the Armenian refugees go back to their homes? If not, then what do you mean when you say that Turkey is "changed"?'

"He then makes this significant observation: 'The Turks are not changed, and will not be changed, so long as the Christian nations do not change their policy toward them.'

Armenian Refugees

"We are interested particularly in the fate of 1,000,000 Armenian refugees and exiles who are now a people without a country, while their own homeland lies deserted and practically uninhabited; nor can we forget the important military services and the appalling sacrifices and sufferings of the Armenians during the war.

"We take the position that neither the attitude of the Angora Government toward the Wilson award, nor the form of government which the Turks have adopted or may hereafter adopt, can in the slightest degree alter or affect the fundamental rights of Armenia against Turkey or the obligation which rests upon the Government of the United States.

"It is our purpose to oppose any treaty with Turkey that fails to provide for the recognition and fulfillment of Armenian rights, as indorsed by President Harding, on the eve of the Lausanne Conference, and by Senator Lodge, after the signing of the Lausanne Treaty.

"In our judgment, the Lausanne Treaty is dead. The prevailing state of economic and political chaos in Turkey, according to competent opinion, will inevitably lead either to internal anarchy or foreign intervention; we shall then be confronted not with the question of a treaty with Turkey, but with the graver problem of liquidating the Turkish case."

DOWN-TOWN TAX VALUES STAND

No Increase in Wards Three, Four, Five, Says Mayor—Wants Load Evened

Mayor Nichols told Arthur N. Maddison, president, and a committee of three other representatives of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, that valuations on real estate in Wards Three, Four and Five, which include Boston's large financial, commercial and retail houses and most of its office buildings, are not to be raised this year to any appreciable degree and that what valuations are assessed against this district will be on new construction alone. He said that next year's tax rate would be lower than the possible $32 for this.

Mr. Maddison, Tarrant P. King, Col. William J. Neville and a representative of the real estate firm of W. J. McDonald, the Mayor said, had no concrete plan for raising new revenues outside of real estate valuations to date, other than to suggest that valuations in the outlying districts and residential sections might be made to bear part of the increased burden.

Mr. McDonald had proposed by letter to the Mayor that a sales tax might be used to swell Boston's revenues.

Says Burden Falls Unevenly

The Mayor told his visitors in the conference that Boston is trying to conduct the municipal affairs of nearly 2,000,000 people through taxes and revenues collected from less than 1,000,000. He said that every effort is to be made to add to the income from departments which collect fees and charges, such as the water rates, but that he did not believe that this could add $1,000,000 more to the present income.

"I do not believe that the increased valuation this year will show $50,000,000 more than last year's total," said the Mayor. "The great part of this, I can assure you, will come from valuations assessed against new construction and additions to older buildings where the earning power had been increased.

"I believe that valuations in the down town business wards are as high as they well can be at this time. I told the committee that the tax rate will not be above $32, possibly less. I did promise and I can promise that it will be less next year. I made this representation as strong and as earnestly as I could. Our conference was entire harmonious.

Find Additional Values

"The proposal that was most concrete was in regard to suburban valuations, where I told them the assessors had placed the brunt of their work, and that in their effort to equalize the burden much additional valuation had been found. I also told them that I believed that the State should make a closer effort to get the income tax rightfully due and that it should not be so generous in the matter of granting exemptions."

The Boston real estate exchange representatives told the Mayor that they had conducted a comprehensive study of real estate conditions in Boston with special stress being placed on the central district problems. The Mayor was told that added valuations to the office buildings would be a great burden to the owners of these properties inasmuch as now many of these structures have thousands of feet of unoccupied area for rent.

FIREMAN LOSES DRIVING PERMIT

Mr. Goodwin Says Newburyport Man Handled Apparatus Recklessly

Declaring that firemen have no right to drive at an unreasonable rate of speed, even if on their way to a fire, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today revoked the license of Maurice D. Broderick, driver of fire apparatus for Newburyport, charged with being a reckless driver.

Mr. Goodwin's statement was as follows:

"According to the report of the inspector, Mr. Broderick has the reputation of being a very fast driver. On July 10, at 5 p. m., he overturned a five-ton fire truck at the junction of Merrimack and Spofford Streets."

In commenting on his action, Mr. Goodwin said that firemen driving automobiles are not privileged characters and they have no more right to drive at an unreasonable speed than any other driver. Under the law they have the right of way going to a fire, but that does not mean they have the right to endanger the lives of the people on the highway, said Mr. Goodwin.

PLANNING TEST FLIGHT OF SIKORSKY BIPLANE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The first test cruise of the giant Sikorsky biplane in which Capt. René Fonck, of the French Army, plans to make his New York-Paris non-stop flight this summer, will extend from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, to McCook Field, Dayton, O., and return, it has just been decided by Col. A. T. Hartney, general manager of the transatlantic flight.

The cruise, which is to be made within two weeks, will include stops on the westward flight at the Sesquicentennial grounds, Philadelphia, and the naval air station at Anacostia, D. C.

Two Years Ago

she was a farm wife living in a sod hut on the Alberta prairie.

Today

she is a competent business woman holding down a man-sized job. Read about "A Friend of Farm Women" in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Women's Enterprise Page

HEAVY DEMAND FOR 1927 TYPE AUTOMOBILES

Detroit Reports Sales of New Models Exceed All Expectations

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9 (Special)—Sales of new models have exceeded the expectations of the sales managers of the leading automobile companies which have announced their 1927 line of motorcars during the last month. As a consequence leaders in the automotive industry are more inclined than ever to predict a new all-time production figure for 1926.

The 1927 models present few outstanding changes in design or construction and but slight variations in prices from the 1926 models. There is everywhere a manifest tendency to retain the same general appearance and the same body design as in this year's models.

Aug. 1 really marks the beginning of a new year, in the motor world. Many companies start their fiscal year on that date, while the larger number of manufacturers take advantage of the usual pick-up in business during the latter weeks of summer and the early weeks of fall to offer the public a better automobile

Output Fulfills Prophecies

The output of America's automotive plants during the first seven have fulfilled the prophecies of the optimistic leaders made during the Automobile Show period last January, and with the country in a generally prosperous condition there appears to automotive chiefs here no reason to believe that motorcar production will fall off during the remaining months of the year.

At present the big question among leaders in the industry is "What will Ford do?" Sales of the present Ford models have fallen off considerably. Production is not as great as it was last fall and during the winter. But the answer to the question cannot be found. For years there has been talk of a six-cylinder car to give the Ford organization an entry in the medium-priced class, but this talk has never developed into any definite action.

However, with a capacity for producing 10,000 units a day and with control over so many of the raw products which enter into the manufacture of an automobile, competent observers believe the industry on the eve of an announcement from Ford of outstanding importance.

An underlying cause for the decline in Ford sales is said to be the growing disposition of the public to buy six-cylinder cars. Chrysler discontinued the four about three or four months ago, but recently announced that a new four will be brought out soon to replace it.

Chevrolet Sales Jump

Sales of Chevrolets are jumping ahead and much of this business is declared to be what Ford has lost. It is understood generally throughout the industry that Dodge will enter the six-cylinder class early in 1927, but this does not mean the discontinuance of the four, at least for the present. The new "Whippet" manufactured by the Willys-Overland Company, is quite an innovation for an American manufacturer and has yet to prove a vital factor in the limited four-cylinder field.

For the most part manufacturers are attempting in the 1927 models to give the public a little more comfort, a little better riding ease, a few more appointments, and accessories than ever before. In these instances where prices have been advanced with the announcement of the new models the motor car has been materially improved both in construction and appearance. Prices have reached a level where the public can buy what it wants and can be assured of a dollar's value received for every dollar spent, and where the manufacturer can make a reasonable profit, observers believe.

Japanese News Men Study World Press

Special Correspondence

Columbia, Mo.

WORD has been received at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri of the forthcoming world tour of five Japanese journalists. These five—Toshihide Hara, Poshio Niho, Seife Katayama, Shu Saro and Pomin Suzuki—are being sent out by Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha, a Japanese news and advertising agency. Later five other journalists will be sent on the same tour, the object of which is to study newspaper problems and their solution in Europe and the United States. Hara and Katayama are the two selected to visit the United States. They will land in San Francisco Aug. 23, according to present schedule, and will proceed to New York, where they will make their headquarters.

BUTLER PAPERS SIGNED BY 76,387

Filed at Noon, Senator's List Expected to Make Record of 85,000

With a total of 76,387 signatures and more coming in with every mail, senatorial nomination papers for William M. Butler, incumbent, were filed at the State House today. The signers are distributed from all sections of the Commonwealth, and friends of Mr. Butler expected that the number would pass 85,000 before the time for their filing closes.

This is said to be the largest number of signatures ever obtained for a Massachusetts candidate.

Harry J. Dooley of Boston today filed papers for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, in opposition to Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, regarded as the state committee "slate" candidate.

Mr. Dooley is allied with David I. Walsh, former United States Senator, who is opposing Mr. Butler. Mr. Dooley was formerly president of the David I. Walsh Collegiate Club of Boston, and is now executive chairman of the club.

After being graduated from Boston College and the Suffolk Law School, Mr. Dooley entered the insurance brokerage business. He is secretary and business manager of the Motor Coach League of New England.

Unless there are withdrawals before the legal time limit of Friday evening, there will be contests in Democratic circles for both governor and lieutenant-governor. Col. William A. Gaston of Boston, known as the "slate" candidate of his party, is being opposed by John J. Cummings of Boston for the gubernatorial nomination.

Eugene Lynch, formerly city solicitor of Holyoke, and a former member of the state House of Representatives, filed papers today for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First District. On the Republican side the aspirants are Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, incumbent, and Charles G. Wright of Pittsfield, now district attorney.

Quincy Man for Senate

Daniel Thompson, formerly deputy sheriff, filed papers today for the Republican nomination for sheriff of Suffolk County. A statement was made at noon today by friends of George E. Curran, member of the Governor's Council, that Mr. Curran would file nomination papers with 40,000 signatures late this afternoon in support of his candidacy for the shrievalty.

Everett R. Prout of Quincy, who has served two terms as a member of the Quincy City Council and two

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CLOSER UNION WITH CANADA IN TRADE, BELIEVED ON WAY

American Group Favors Linking of Neighbors in Non-Political Commercial Ties

The linking of Canada and the United States in closer trade agreements — but not political — whereby both countries will be able better to co-ordinate their industries and resources is favored by a group of American business men who are reorganizing the Canadian Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Emphasizing the mutually profitable commercial relations can be gained without the necessity of any change of the governmental structures of the two countries, John Calder Gordon of Boston, executive director of the Canadian Chamber, announced that the organization has already started plans to enlarge its membership and expand its activities.

Following its inception in 1913, and suspension with the advent of the war, the Chamber has just opened offices at 101 Milk Street, Boston, with a view to placing the economic relations of Canada and the United States on a more inter-related basis.

Treaty Brought Prosperity

In supporting such a trade policy, Mr. Gordon, who has been actively identified with many political and civic projects in Massachusetts, said that a reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and the United States was in effect from 1854 to 1867, and that during this period when many products of both nations were duty-free a marked prosperity was manifest.

"Discussion of possibilities of a unified government for the people of North America, while exposing the arguments of local sentiment and provincial prejudice which may prevent the territorial merger, serves to mark the advantages reasonably to be expected by perfecting in perpetuity the Canadian-American entente cordiale of more than 100 years," Mr. Gordon added and continued:

"With well-established mutual confidence in an international boundary maintained by no coercion only the parties' voluntary submission to their own consciences in the keeping of obligations of honor and good faith, America and Canada may reasonably conclude that they can safely proceed with the development of their common good without change in their governmental structures.

Nationality Not Marketable

"Patriotism is a mighty fine force for good in a world of ambitions for power through social revolution. Perhaps it might debase the American's regard for the value of his citizenship if he should be justified in concluding that national allegiance, civic duty and patriotic devotion are to be bought, sold or traded, even as it would wound the Canadian's pride to hint that his nationality is a marketable commodity. If ever there shall be governmental solidarity of the people, it must come by the free choice and manifest destiny of each. Then may be determined the details of the governmental title, organization and the flag of the enlarged nation.

"If it shall then appear that Great Britain suffers a loss that can rightly be measured by money, it may be proper to compensate her, by original

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M. CLEMENCEAU PLEADS AGAINST ACCORD ON DEBT

In Letter to President Coolidge He Protests Business-like Collection

PRESS GENERALLY INDORSES APPEAL

Communication Likely to Delay Ratification of Mellon-Berenger Debt Settlement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 9—Georges Clemenceau, war-time Premier, was pressed some time ago to become a special emissary to America. It was believed that no Frenchman enjoyed in the United States an authority comparable with that of M. Clemenceau. His personality stands in the full light, and already his earlier visit to America has produced an unquestionable effect. On this occasion, M. Clemenceau was not persuaded that it was his duty to undertake the mission to the United States But André Tardieu, his right-hand man, entered the Cabinet, and in turn was asked to go to America. His decision is still in abeyance.

Meanwhile, however, the debts controversy which is proceeding more acutely than is generally realized in France has aroused the "Tiger" to spring into the fray. In a letter addressed to President Coolidge which, whatever may be thought of its contents, is in its original French a magnificent piece of prose, M. Clemenceau utters ideas concerning the financial relations of America, France and England, which he has long held and which he has expressed in conversation with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"A Decisive Event"

His protest against a businesslike collection of the debts will be a historical document. Throughout the French press, with few exceptions, it is endorsed as representing French opinion. The exceptions include the Matin, where Stéphane Lauzanne has long been violently anti-Clemencist, blaming him for his failure to settle the debts question in 1919. "Pertinax" points out that such reproaches are foolish because in December, 1917, Mr. Crosby enunciated the theory at Paris for an integral reimbursement and Mr. Rathbone confirmed the American view on March 8, 1919. Mr. Houston in a letter in March, 1920; President Wilson in a letter in October, 1920, and the law of February 9, 1922, demonstrate American consistency.

Whatever the result of M. Clemenceau's letter in America, it is a decisive one in France, making immediate ratification of the Bérenger-Mellon accord impossible. It would appear that the American Embassy was not informed of M. Clemenceau's intention, and a copy was not given for official transmission to President Coolidge. It would seem that M. Clemenceau must be regarded as acting in a purely personal capacity, though undoubtedly striking the keynote of national thought. Nor does the letter presage M. Clemenceau's return to the political arena.

Letter "Deeply Moving"

Recently the Monitor correspondent found the venerable statesman in good form and lively, and all the news points to his remarkable activity. But his habits, especially his division of the day, are idiosyncratic and cannot be made to conform to parliamentary habits. It is an isolated blow which he has struck, but it is noteworthy that in recent street manifestations against Edouard Herriot and for Raymond Poincaré the cry "Vive Clemenceau" was often heard.

Avenir describes the letter with its rude frankness as deeply moving. It upsets political and financial combinations. It is declared to be impossible that before the end of the year Congress will not have readjusted the debt accords and treated the Allies at least as favorably as Germany was treated by the Dawes plan.

When M. Clemenceau says that this subject is not merely a matter of accounts, and that nations cannot only be business firms, he wins unanimous applause here. When he says that if France cannot honor its engagements there is danger that America will secure mortgages on the patrimony of France, he bluntly states the French fear of American domination in Europe. When he says France is not for sale even to its friends, he touches a sensitive national chord. When he speaks of America making a separate peace with Germany and now trying to make a money pact with the Allies no Frenchman would demur.

Generally, it is expected that M. Clemenceau's emergence from his little retreat in Vendée will bring a new factor of incalculable importance into the international problem.

Text of Clemenceau's Letter to United States President

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—Georges Clemenceau has made an appeal to President Coolidge in an open letter, published here, requesting the American chief executive not to place the funding of war debts upon a purely commercial basis.

M. Clemenceau's letter follows:

"Mr. President: Divergences of opinion have arisen between the three great countries allied and associated in the war with France as to settlement of accounts, which threaten to have a serious effect on the future of the civilized world.

"On each side technical experts in finance are at work. A technician is

too often a man whose pleasure consists in isolating his own problem from those which he is occupied in co-ordinating.

"Everything in public affairs contributes to form a whole, and anyone who thinks he can isolate himself in his own domain is running the risk of finding himself overwhelmed later when it is too late to mend matters.

Other Considerations

"The same question in identical terms exists between the United States and England, between England and France, and between France and the United States, and I see that trial solutions or preparation for solutions have not created a good state of feeling in the countries which are affected.

"We are debtors, you are creditors. It seems this is regarded as purely a matter for the cashier's department, but are there no other considerations to be taken into account?

"Hitherto, England's European policy has consisted above all in holding the continental nations in check by intervening and playing off one against the other. I am convinced that the man in the street is beginning to open his eyes to wider views. Today it is toward America that France's feeling of uneasiness is principally directed.

"If nations were but business houses, bankers' accounts would settle the fate of the world. You are claiming from us payment of a debt not of commerce, but of war. You know, as we do, that our Treasury is empty. In such a case the debtor must sign promissory notes, and that is just what you are asking us to do, and yet each of us ought to believe that settlement in cash will be made on the day fixed.

France "Not for Sale"

"Now, it is an open secret that in this affair there are only imaginary dates of payment, which will lead up to a loan with solid security in the shape of our territorial possessions, as was the case for Turkey. Such a thing, Mr. President, I am bound to tell you, we shall never accept.

"France is not for sale, even to her friends. Independent she came to us; independent we shall leave her. Ask yourself whether, according to President Monroe, you would feel otherwise about the American continent.

"If France were to disappear under the blows of her enemies and of her sworn 'friends' (this word friends is placed in quotation marks by M. Clemenceau himself), there would remain of her a name to be proud of.

"Wherein have we failed to fulfill all the demands of duty? Ought we to have surrendered our fortresses to Germany when she demanded them from us under penalty of a declaration of war? Will anyone get up and say we have done nothing but submit to the inevitable? Does Verdun prove we have fought badly?

"Yes, we have thrown everything into the abyss—blood and money—as England and the United States did on their side, but it was France's territory that was devastated scientifically. For three deadly years we awaited this declaration from America, 'France is the frontier of liberty'—three years of blood and money oozing from every pore.

"Touch of a Great Ideal"

"Come to our villages and read the endless lists of their dead and make comparisons, if you will. Was this not a 'bank account,' the loss of this vital force of youth?

"As Russia did at Brest-Litovsk, America made a separate peace with Germany without even the slighest suggestions of an adjustment with her comrades in arms. That was the blood truce with the common enemy. Today, a money peace between the allied and associated powers is being devised.

"How is it we failed to foresee what is now happening? Why did we not halt under the shells and convoke a board meeting of profiteers to decide the question whether it would allow us to continue in defense of the finest conquest in the finest of histories? Must the myth of German reparations lead up to American cash collections?

"I have spoken freely to the honored head of a great people for whom I have preserved for 50 years my highest respect and friendship, because I believed that people was destined to receive from the old world the torch of a great ideal of humanity to carry on higher and higher. It is now for that people to pronounce judgment on itself. I can only offer the supreme homage of my silence if I am mistaken.

"With homage and my deep respect, believe me, Mr. President,

(Signed) Georges Clemenceau."

Debt Negotiations Closed, Says President Coolidge

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 9 (AP)—President Coolidge has let it be known that the negotiations for funding of the French debt to the United States are closed.

The open letter of M. Clemenceau to Mr. Coolidge made public in Paris last night and contending that the present debt agreement is impossible of fulfillment, has resulted not only in this definition of the position of the Washington Government but also of the assertion that the American Government intends to conduct its relations with the French people through their duly constituted diplomatic authorities.

The position of the President was made known at his old home here in the hills of Vermont. Information was given him of the letter by the Associated Press and without awaiting the text of the letter the statement of his position was made in his behalf. Any detailed comment was withheld.

Mr. Coolidge, for a considerable period after being informed of the Clemenceau letter, gave no indication of his views. He could be seen occasionally walking about the house, stopping at times to stroke the wood fire in the stove, which stands in the room where three years ago he was administered the oath as President. Finally a messenger was sent out with word of his position on the debt funding question.

It was shown that his position was unchanged from that revealed in his behalf from time to time in recent weeks, especially since the vacation trip of Mr. Mellon aroused speculation in European circles as to whether he might hold debt funding conversations abroad.

Mr. Mellon is to conduct no such negotiations, it was said, if for no other reason than that his authority has largely lapsed under the law in that field, as the American Debt Commission in concluding agreements has completed its work and further negotiations are barred.

All funding agreements, except that with France, have been ratified by the respective parliaments of the countries concerned, and only two or three minor agreements remain to be negotiated.

Debt Question Postponed

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—Discussion of the debt funding agreement with the United States and Great Britain will not come up in the Chamber of Deputies until after the coming parliamentary recess. This was made certain today, when the Cabinet meeting failed to touch on the subject.

M. Franklin-Bouillon this afternoon told the foreign affairs committee of the Chamber, of which he is president, that the Government had informed him it had no intention of asking to be heard by the committee on debt ratification immediately. Therefore the committee was left to follow whatever procedure it wished, as the Government would not ask the Chamber to discuss ratification before recess.

He also said he understood, although he was without official information on the subject, that M. Berenger, the French Ambassador to the United States, would not be requested to resume his post in Washington for the time being.

After some discussion, the committee decided by a majority vote that it was unnecessary to hear the Government on the debt question immediately.

A group of prominent Republicans decided to send their congratulations to M. Clemenceau for his open letter to President Coolidge on the question of war debts. The Minister of Pensions, Louis Marin, is the leader of this group in the Chamber.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Outdoor performance by the Jitney Players, three plays, steps of the Widener Library, Harvard, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Public illustrated lecture, "Contemporary Art in Italy," by Dr. Lauro de Bosis, Royal Commissioner of the Exhibit of Italian Art in America, Emerson 10, Harvard, 4.

Baseball, St. Louis vs Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

???

(1) How did a New York magistrate quiet a radio enthusiast?
(2) What is happening to the "idle rich"?
(3) What kind of music was popular in the sixteenth century?
(4) How have boys been victorious over New York policemen?
(5) What, according to Mr. Robbins, is wrong with history?
(6) What was Gertrude Ederle's time in swimming the English Channel?

These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

AUSTRIA'S STORY TOLD BY 'SAVER'

Dr. Zimmerman Describes His Work for Country's Financial Rehabilitation

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9—Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, "the man who saved Austria," has told his story to America or the first time. The phlegmatic Dutch burgomaster who was sent by the League of Nations to Vienna in 1922 when the Austrian krone was tobogganing down toward the zero point, described to the Institute of Politics here the process by which "a country, which found itself on the brink of an abyss, and of whose rescue many despaired, has become a state leading a normal life and with finances in better shape than those of many other countries."

Many people, Dr. Zimmerman said, believed he could do nothing when the League of Nations Council told him to pack his valise and "go and save Austria." As Dr. Zimmerman describes it, the war had taken from Austria everything but its head. This enormous "head," Vienna, the former capital of the Austria-Hungarian Empire, was attached to the body of a dwarf nation. The chief city had a population that comprised one-third of the whole country.

Dr. Zimmerman says he found himself an absolute stranger in Austria, standing in a strange milieu, and brought face to face with financial chaos. As explained in his speech here, he was told to carry through revolutionary reforms, and yet not to jeopardize the existence of the then Austrian Government. The Rotterdam burgomaster was given dictatorial powers. He was told, however, to exercise them behind the scenes.

Establishing a Currency

Dr. Zimmerman says he set himself the task, the day after his arrival in Vienna, Dec. 15, 1922, of establishing a currency and operating a budget. Prior to his arrival, the printing presses had poured out paper money enough to plaster the walls of the capital. The League of Nations, Dr. Zimmerman says, after drawing up the Geneva protocols, had guaranteed a loan, and later given the loan itself, with the United States participating. With 30,000,000 crowns the new bank of issue was started. The crowns, Dr. Zimmerman says, were of real gold, and the bank was a success.

The success of the League's plan of currency stabilization, Dr. Zimmerman says, was remarkable. "As a proof of the extremely important rôle which confidence plays in this regard," he says, "the actual stabilization took place from the moment that on good grounds it might be assumed that the League of Nations would interest itself in the fate of Austria." Even prior to the signing of the protocol, he says, previous to the drawing up of the program of reform, and "even before printing presses were stopped," the fall of the crown was checked and speculation ceased. A new "schilling" was created to replace the crown, and it has stood stable ever since.

The Rotterdam burgomaster's next job was the budget. Dr. Zimmerman says it was no longer possible to talk of an Austrian budget, for it had become a "fiction" owing to the continual depreciation of the currency. The first remedy was the re-establishment of the Finance Minister's control. Dr. Zimmerman drew up a monthly budget, and held the Treasury to it. In the first months the expected foreign loan was still being prepared. It was touch and go with the whole project.

"From Day to Day"

"On more than one occasion we lived from day to day," Dr. Zimmerman says, "in order to enable the Government to meet its obligations."

However, "the recuperative effects of the rebirth of a stable currency," Dr. Zimmerman says, "did for Austria what nothing else could have done." Ten months after the introduction of League control came a month "without an adverse balance." It was the first one, says Dr. Zimmerman. After that, light gradually dawned. By February, 1923, it was possible to float a short-term loan of £3,500,000, and in the following summer the big League loan of £585,000,000 was secured on pledged governmental revenues. These revenues by now have risen to four times the sum required for redemption and interest on the loan.

Today, Dr. Zimmerman says, Austria is saved, but its trouble is far from over. The League has done all that it could do, but the burden of turning a state of 6,500,000 people, of whom virtually one-third live in Vienna, into a self-supporting nation, can only be solved by time.

Dr. Zimmerman says he discharged 85,000 surplus Viennese officials, but a vast body of former Empire officials still remain. There are 190,000 of these, and 122,000 city pensioners, and 60,000 war invalids receiving relief in a nation of only 6,500,000 people. Austria pays little for defense and less for its public debt, says Dr. Zimmerman, but the burden of these hangers-on is almost intolerable.

Vienna a "Province"

Vienna has now been turned into a "province" and constitutes "the most powerful socialistically governed community which exists in the world." With stabilized currency, unemployment began, Dr. Zimmerman says, and today amounts to 150,000 idle—"one of the most unfavorable proportions in the world." The law passed against increases in rent, introduced in the war for protection of tenants, Dr. Zimmerman says, still continues almost unaltered.

It has the effect of "allowing a great majority of the people to live almost rent free." Houses yield no interest to the owners. For this and other reasons it is difficult to get credit in the Nation. Interest rates run to 15 per cent. By this means, he says, a check is put on all private industry.

Despite these things relating entirely to domestic management, the part of the work that the League undertook has been successful. And, Dr. Zimmerman says, the currency is sound, the national bank is stable, the budget is balanced.

EMBASSIES QUESTION ACTION OF ANGORA

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9—The rumor that the Turkish Government is contemplating shutting down all foreign chambers of commerce has now been confirmed by the receipt by a commercial body here of instructions of this nature from Angora.

The question is being taken up by the embassies and diplomatic missions in the countries affected, and explanations demanded.

PAROLES DENIED TO 206

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Paroles for 206 prisoners recommended by the federal parole boards last fiscal year were denied by John G. Sargent, Attorney-General. Mr. Sargent did approve, it was stated at the Department of Justice, the parole of 987 prisoners from the three federal penitentiaries at Atlanta, Leavenworth and Monell Island, Calif., which now house about 7000 prisoners.

CLOSER UNION WITH CANADA IN TRADE, BELIEVED ON WAY

(Continued from Page 1)

payment or by forgiveness of her debts. But at present, if Canada should be taken into the American Union on the basis of purchase, or cancellation of the obligation of the allied and associated powers, she might find her share of the obligation to those who financed the American financing of Great Britain, France and Italy, an excessive burden. On the other hand, should she gain, she might not be pleased to profit while the mother country suffered the loss of her deeply-loved and highly-valued territory.

Have Need of Each Other

"After more than 40 years of intimate knowledge of Canada and the United States, especially the Maritime Provinces and New England, I know the need they have for each other. That they must perfect for themselves some sort of commercial and industrial system of co-operation is very evident, or else there must be an end to the commercial well being of the Provinces and New England. If the mills and mines of these regions naturally closely related by nature are not to be found among the ruins of deserted villages, they must not be wrecked by the transfer of great industries to other fields with advantages of supply of raw materials just as the abandoned homesteads mark the emigration of New England farmers to newer and richer agricultural opportunities.

"Transferred industries may be able to keep up with the present moderate demand, but the stress of speeding up will show that the conditions of nature that have made Great Britain and Central Europe the workshop of Europe, have made possible just such a workshop for America in New England, with the Maritime Provinces close at hand, rich in the necessary natural materials for a prosperous co-operative future. A trade association of Canadians and Americans should be perfected immediately, to co-ordinate their industries and resources so that the mutual benefits may be reaped at the earliest possible moment. What shall be the governmental future, time and good relations will determine."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

New England: Moderately fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: Showers about Tuesday and Friday; cool at the beginning of week with reaction to higher temperatures toward middle, followed by cooler at end of the week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	62	Memphis	70
Atlantic City	72	Montreal	68
Boston	72	Nantucket	72
Buffalo	62	New Orleans	80
Calgary	44	New York	68
Charleston	80	Philadelphia	70
Chicago	62	Pittsburgh	64
Denver	60	Portland, Me.	70
Des Moines	64	Portland, Ore.	60
Eastport	62	San Francisco	54
Galveston	80	St. Louis	70
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	64
Helena	54	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	80	Tampa	82
Kansas City	80	Washington	70
Los Angeles	66		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:34 p. m.; Tuesday, 1:03 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:25 p. m.

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PLUMBING

LATIN AMERICA FORMS A BLOC

Concerted Action at Geneva Aids Mutual Interests, Says Mr. Politis

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9—Latin America has formed an international "bloc" at Geneva, and is weighing the possibility of making the League of Nations "a counterpoise" to the Monroe Doctrine, Nicholas Politis, formerly Greek delegate to the League, declared today at the Institute of Politics.

While praising the League for its accomplishments and declaring that "indestructible ties" unite it with Latin America, Mr. Politis declared that with the United States still unrepresented at Geneva, the members of South and Central American nations have been drawn together there by mutual interests and are instinctively seeking for a counterbalance to the predominance of the United States in the Western Hemisphere.

Asked if South American countries desire to see the United States in the League, Mr. Politis said that he believes they do. His statement took place in the round table on Latin America, under the leadership of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union.

Prominent at Geneva

Mr. Politis was formerly Minister of Greece to France and represented his nation at Geneva, where he formulated, with Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia, the Geneva protocol, a proposed security pact that preceded Locarno.

The Latin American states, Mr. Politis explained, now constitute about one-third of the total League membership. The Latin states are united, he said, by special solidarity, and employ common tactics at Geneva. Due to their solidarity and discipline, he says this bloc exerts an influence out of proportion to the population and material force of the Latin-American countries.

In electing officers, for example, the Latin-American nations vote as a unit under a single chief, he says, and have succeeded in obtaining "an overwhelming representation in the various posts" on the League staffs. This result has been aided, he adds, by the high caliber of the delegates which Latin America sends to Geneva.

Community of Interest

After explaining that the League is offering the Latin American countries opportunity to mingle with the great powers, and also a peculiar ground to discover their community of interest, Mr. Politis added that the League offers them a third advantage "which is by far of greater significance." He then discussed their attitude to the Monroe Doctrine.

"Latin Americans," he said, "realize the protection gained by the Monroe Doctrine but they are now beginning to wonder if this condition of things will last forever.

"The predominace of the United States on the American continent is so manifest and evident that occasionally it gives them a cause for worry. They instinctively seek for a counterpoise and it is their conception that with the League becoming more powerful, they would find in it that counterpoise."

Mr. Politis aid that speaking with some of the delegates of the American states at Geneva he was told that they "regretted that they were not in a position to submit successfully before the League the disputes which they have with their neighbors and they expressed the hope to break between themselves and the United States this old dual dealing which they consider now to become more and more dangerous to their international life."

China and the West

In the conference on "the international situation in the Far East," half a dozen speakers emphasized the rising resentment of China against the alleged aggressions of the western world. Dr. Edward H. Hume, president of Yale College in China, said that in every aspect of modern Chinese life there is manifested irritation against the political domination of the western nations.

China, he said, feels that revenues now going abroad should be kept in China for its own development. A great revival of interest in China's own cultural background is now going on among the people, he said. Finally an active anti-Christian movement on religious grounds has augmented this resentment.

In these circumstances Dr. Hume urged that the United States should adopt a sympathetic rôle of co-operation with the Chinese people and particularly put aside the idea of using force. He urged that Americans meet Chinese in conference with the idea of ending the policy of extra-territoriality.

Rise of Nationalism

Dr. George H. Blakeslee, leader of the discussion, like Dr. Hume and other speakers, asserted that the "outstanding fact in China today is the existence of a newly aroused, intense, widespread nationalism, which has stirred China to revolt against all forms of foreign control."

Dr. F. W. Willard of the Western Electric Company, speaking on the "Conservation of Secondary Metals," or what is commonly described as "junk," said that the world is using its fixed known reserves of metal at the enormous rate of 75,000,000 tons annually, and that at this rate the known reserves of copper, lead, zinc, tin and antimony will not last more than 25 or 30 years."

Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, declared it is "a crime" to use platinum in jewelry. Platinum, he said, is needed in industry.

J. W. Furness, Bureau of Mines, Washington, said the production of mercury is declining steadily, more having been produced in 1877 than in 1925. The United States, he said, now imports two-thirds of its supply. The price is going up constantly. The value of recovered metals last year was placed at $243,000,000.

KAISER'S CHATEAU ON CORFU TO BE SOLD

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says the Greek Council of Ministers has definitely decided to sell the Chateau Archilleion, on the Island of Corfu, the former Mediterranean residence of the German Kaiser.

The proceeds will be devoted, in agreement with the Versailles Treaty, the dispatch adds, to the payment of indemnities allotted by the International Court of Arbitration to Greek subjects who have suffered damage losses in Germany or other former enemy countries.

COTTON YIELD 15,621,000 BALES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Production of 15,621,000 bales of cotton this year is indicated by the condition of the crop on Aug. 1. This was 69.8 per cent of a normal compared with a forecast of 15,263,000 bales and a condition of 70.7 on July 16 this year and last year's crop of 16,101,679 bales and a condition of 65.6 on Aug. 1, the Department of Agriculture announces.

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Elephants Find Way to India a Hard One

Margy, Virginia and Babe, Beloved of San Francisco Children, End Jaunt

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Margy, Virginia and Babe, age 7, 9 and 12, respectively, are loved by thousands of school children in San Francisco who frequent the Children's Playground, Golden Gate Park.

In spite of this the three of them decided to go off for a little lark all by themselves. For three hours they cavorted about in fine disregard of traffic rules, until their escapade ended abruptly in Mrs. Pachtner's flower beds.

Mr. Gorius, chief keeper, blames Babe for most of the excitement. She has not been in this country so very long—came from India recently—and how can an elephant so young and untried in the ways of the world be expected always to be nice and do just the right thing as her more docile elders have learned to do? Babe did not stop to ponder details. A hole in the fence offered diversion and there you are. Lincoln Highway might unroll its shining miles of ribbon straight to India! "We shall see," they chorused with a snort of delight.

But Lincoln Highway leads only to the beach and neither of the three craved a plunge. So they wheeled into an avenue and motorists hugged the curb. Another street or two whizzed by. "This town is very well laid out," Babe might have trumpeted back to her companions in crime.

Mounted police were requisitioned, and the "Bas, bas," Hindu for "Stop," of the chief keeper resounded above the din of pursuing motorcars. A lariat deftly twirled and circled by Sergeant Hawkins, traffic officer, settled over the flapper ears of Babe, the ringleader, only to snap like a cotton cord.

A fence loomed. Babe crashed merrily into and through it, followed by Virginia and Margy. Very good thus far, and highly satisfactory, for here was a lovely garden full of nice-tasting flowers and why not a little rest for refreshment after three hours of play. That was all right with Margy and Virginia.

Soon a strange cage affair backed up against the hole in the fence, a derrick swung and Babe was lifted bodily up into a cage. Her playmates, munching bananas, plodded placidly back to the Children's Playground. It had been glorious out there in the breeze and sunshine of wider vistas and stretches of playground, needing only the soft carpeting of an Indian jungle and the forever absence of man to make it a paradise—for elephants.

T. G. HOLCOMBE ELECTED

Theodore G. Holcombe, an official of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., was chosen president of the Boston Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association in an election of officers conducted through the mail. W. G. Brown, assistant professor of aeronautics engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was elected vice-president; Bernard Weisman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on aviation, secretary. The following members were chosen to represent the chapter at the national convention at Philadelphia on Sept. 7 to 9: E. P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy in charge of aeronautics; Theodore G. Holcombe, the new president; Daniel Rochford, and Lieut. Reginald Thomas, U. S. N.

NATURE'S FIREWORKS SCHEDULED TO GIVE 10-DAY FREE DISPLAY

Due to Begin Aug. 10—Harvard Asks Amateurs to Send in Pictures and Data

A display of astronomical fireworks is in store for those who will gaze at the sky tomorrow night, according to predictions of astronomers in Boston. A shower of meteors which recurs on Aug. 10 of every year and continues for about 10 days is expected to begin then, it was said by Dr. William J. Fisher of the Harvard observatory, who asked that amateur photographers and astronomers aid the observatory in collecting data on the phenomenon.

Photographic negatives which may be useful in studying the meteor shower can be taken simply by pointing a camera at the sky and leaving the shutter open about 30 minutes. The Harvard observatory would like to have as many of these negatives as possible, together with records of the exact time and place they were made.

The appearance of the meteors at this time each year is believed by astronomers to be due to the existence of a large cloud of stones in the path of the earth's orbit, perhaps moving about the sun in the opposite direction from the earth's travel.

GUARD NIAGARA FALLS' BEAUTY IN POWER PLAN

BUFFALO (Special Correspondence)—Legislation will be introduced in Congress at its next session to fix the amount of additional water that it is believed can be diverted from the Niagara River at Niagara Falls for power development without marring the beauty of the cataract. This legislation is now being prepared by S. Wallace Dempsey (R.), member of Congress from Lockport, N. Y., and will be sponsored by him.

Mr. Dempsey believes there can be a greatly increased power development at Niagara Falls with accompanying beautification of the cataract itself, through the construction of regulatory facilities.

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The extent and importance of Belmaison's great collections cannot be estimated at a glance. Nor the wide diversity of styles appreciated in a moment. And just as in a Museum, a leisurely tour of the Belmaison interiors will reward one with all manner of unexpected discoveries, and suggest decorative possibilities for one's own home that might otherwise never have occurred to one.

Among these may be counted the delightful arrangements of Italian walnut reproductions in their cool white plastered salon. They are imported from Italy, many are made from old wood, and carved with the finest sense for the massive grandeur that distinguished the 17th Century in Italy, and the mannered elegance of the 18th, adding graces peculiarly its own to the styles imported from France. The collections include great 17th Century *credenze*, so impressive, so rich in their architectural treatment. Charming little Louis XV. dressing tables and serving tables whose simplicity is thoroughly possessed of the secret of style. Little low carved 17th Century chairs with rush seats or seats covered with crimson damask . . . a bright note of relieving color. Large comfortable modern sofas covered with antique Italian silks and *filaticcio* whose warm glowing tones bring such pieces perfectly into harmony with the stylized interior. And early 18th Century rush-seated provincial chairs like the one illustrated, naively carved yet with the most accomplished sense of decorative effect. All these interesting pieces are very much less for the duration of the sale.

Fourth Gallery, New Building

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

SPAIN WILLING TO COMPROMISE

Change Seen in Demand for Permanent Seat on League of Nations Council

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 9—The Spanish demand for a meeting of the commission for reconstruction of the Council of the League of Nations before the meeting of the Assembly in September is accepted as the sign of a desire on the part of the Spanish Government to arrive at a compromise on its claim for a permanent seat. The statements made through diplomatic channels in London and Paris point to a desire on the part of the Spanish King to reconcile his country with the League.

The writer hears that the German Government is anxious to act as mediator in this matter, and has shown a desire to conciliate Spanish opinion, which was not obvious in March, when Germany was so strongly opposed to any new permanent seat on the Council being created in addition to its own. But once Germany is in the League, and there seems to be now no further obstacle to its entry, in possession of the permanent seat which has been promised it, it will be inclined to take a conciliatory view of the claims of other powers.

There is no question of creating more permanent seats that will open the door to fresh complications. China, for instance, having declared that if such are made it must be given one or it will retire from the League. The jealousies which would arise from such a situation might prove disastrous to the League, so that the great powers are firm in their determination not to give way on this point.

But if a new formula can be found which will satisfy Spain by saving its pride, the League of Nations will be glad to do anything it can, and it is thought that if Spain could have some kind of guarantee that it would be elected again in three years' time to a nonpermanent seat this might possibly meet the case.

Poland also wants a three years' seat and considers that the election of temporary members should take place simultaneously with Germany's entry into the League and that the Assembly should make its declaration of the re-eligibility of particular candidates for semipermanent seats in September, instead of next year. On the other hand, it is possible if Spain is not satisfied it, like Brazil, will take up a more intransigeant attitude.

BUTLER PAPERS SIGNED BY 76,387

(Continued from Page 1)

as a state Representative, filed papers today for the Republican nomination for the state Senate. He is running in the new Norfolk district comprising Quincy, Braintree, Milton and Randolph.

Mr. Prout, who was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs at the last session of the Legislature, advocated a bill calling for 20 years imprisonment for persons convicted of armed banditry.

Mr. Prout is a captain in the Judge Advocate's Department of the Massachusetts National Guard, and served at the Mexican border and in France. He is an attorney, and a graduate of the University of Maine and Boston University Law School.

Elijah Adlow of Roxbury, known for the past two years as Governor Fuller's spokesman in the House of Representatives, today filed papers for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. This is expected to be one of the outstanding contests in the Republican primaries, as the other opponents are Arthur K. Reading of Cambridge, district attorney of Middlesex County, and Alexander Lincoln of Boston, assistant attorney-general.

Mr. Adlow Campaigning

Mr. Adlow has served six terms in the House and has the reputation of being an able orator. He is waging a vigorous campaign all over the State.

Containing more than 5000 signatures, papers were filed today for William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, who is seeking renomination by the Republican Party for the office of Treasurer and Receiver-General of Massachusetts.

Mr. Youngman filed papers from the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, Worcester, Essex, Hampden and Barnstable. Thus far, no candidate has appeared in opposition in the September primary, but in the State election in November Mr. Youngman will be opposed by Daniel England of Pittsfield, the Democratic candidate.

William C. Prout of Boston, an attorney, today filed papers for the Democratic nomination for district attorney in Suffolk County. Mr. Prout had approximately 20,000 signatures.

RIGHT TO SELL BEER QUESTIONED

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—The authority of the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission to sell beer is contested in an action begun in the provincial police court at Winnipeg Beach, by Albert Thompson, a resident in the district. Mr. Thompson alleges that the liquor control commission's representative at Winnipeg Beach has acted in the capacity of agent for a brewery, which, he claims, is contrary to the provisions of the Liquor Control Act.

Mr. Thompson cites in his information that he ordered beer from the commission's warehouse, which was delivered to him in due course. This is strictly contrary to the terms of the Liquor Control Act, he alleges. The act states that the commission may buy and resell liquor of all sorts, but is not empowered to act as agent, the informant asserts, whereas the commission's representative at Winnipeg Beach receives beer on consignment and sells it, which technically makes him an agent for the breweries, in the view of the informant.

GENEVA STUDIES CIVIL AIRCRAFT

Possibility of Transforming Them Into Military Machines Discussed

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 9—The absorbing question at Geneva at the moment is the problem which the aerial committee of the preparatory disarmament commission is discussing as to the possibility of distinguishing between civil and military aircraft for the purposes of disarmament.

If this prove possible, then the value of civil aircraft could be computed in estimating the air strength of a country. But if not, seeing that no international control over the development of civil aircraft is possible, then Europe at least would appear to be faced with a new competition in a most deadly and insidious form of destruction. For there is no doubt that certain types of commercial machines can with little difficulty and at short notice be converted into bomb carriers which might raid enemy cities by night impervious to counter attacks of airplane fighters.

The document which German experts have been asked to draw up in support of their argument that the two classes of aircraft cannot be converted to military uses without being completely reconstructed is, therefore, of very great interest.

The Germans are prepared to prove their case by producing drawings and plans of German aircraft and will bring forward other technical arguments in support of their thesis that their civil planes cannot be used as bomb carriers. But in any event this statement could be submitted to practical proof, for German commercial aircraft could be tested to determine the correctness of the German experts' view.

If what the Germans assert is true—that they have evolved types of civil aircraft which cannot be adapted to war uses without great expense and considerable delay, then there would seem to be no reason why the world should not reap the most advantageous consequence of the Treaty of Versailles, which, by forbidding the use of naval and military aircraft to Germany and restricting that country to certain types of commercial craft, solves the problem of distinguishing between the two classes of aircraft. Is there any reason, it is asked, why the other nations of Europe should not apply the same self-denying ordinances to themselves?

GRANTS OF $600,000 GIVEN FOR AVIATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif., and the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena are to receive grants totaling $600,000 from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, it is announced.

At Stanford it is planned to establish an experimental laboratory of aerodynamics and aeronautic engineering and to extend the aeronautic course to six years. The gift to the Technical Institute will be used as a basis for the establishment of a graduate school of aeronautics.

MASCAGNI TO CONDUCT OPERAS IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Pietro Mascagni, composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and other operas, will arrive in the United States about the middle of September to conduct in person the American première of his latest opera "Piccolo Marat," it is announced.

The Italian composer will conduct several performances of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, its impresario, Fortune Gallo, said.

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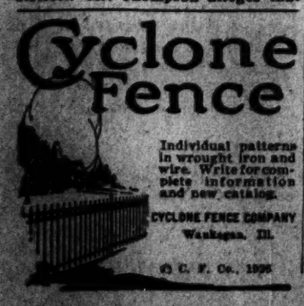

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A Future Diplomat and His Pet

© Henry Miller

Edgar Prochnik Jr., Son of the Minister From Austria to the United States, Who is Spending the Summer in Washington With His Father. The Collie is Named Peter.

JUGOSLAVS TO SEND NOTE TO BULGARIA

Document to Be Conciliatory But Firm

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Aug. 9—Mr. Raditch, the Serbian Minister, before departing for Sofia with a Jugoslav note to the Bulgarian Government, stated that he will consult his Rumanian and Greek colleagues in Sofia and will then lodge a joint protest to the Bulgarian Government early this week that the Jugoslav Government will demand the extradition of about 3000 Jugoslav subjects, men and women refugees from Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government, it says, must pay compensation to the Serbians for the killed and wounded in the last attack and must immediately disperse the Macedonian revolutionary organizations.

Jugoslav official quarters deny that the note to Bulgaria will be an ultimatum. The note, informed quarters say, will be conciliatory, but firm.

The Jugoslav Government will make the Bulgarian Government responsible, it is understood, for the next Comitadji attack.

From Grain to Biscuits in Five Hours, 20 Minutes

COLUMBUS, O. (Special Correspondence)—Steaming hot biscuits for luncheon made from wheat standing the field just five hours and 20 minutes earlier in the day was the novel test made in this State to show the efficiency of a combined harvester and thresher.

A. Vic Donahey, Governor of Ohio, was among the hundreds of interested spectators. The machine, which, it is claimed, cuts the cost of harvesting wheat at least one-third, successfully harvested 14 acres of wheat in seven hours. The yield was 400 bushels of the grain, of excellent quality. The wheat was rushed to a mill, and the resultant product was used for the biscuits.

Only one man is required to tend the machine, which cuts a 10-foot swath, saves expense of binder twine, shocking, hauling to the stack, and pitching to the threshing machine. No human labor lifts any part of the crop at any time.

The test was made by the International Harvester Company, Shady Lane Farms and the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the Ohio State University co-operating.

TIDES OF TRAVEL FIND NEW LANES

Victory Highway Adds Alternate Link on Salt Lake-San Francisco Route

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The opening of important new links of motor travel is rapidly providing alternative routes from ocean to ocean, which will greatly facilitate the movement of the transcontinental "motorcades" of the present and the future, the American Automobile Association points out.

Stress is laid on the opening of the Victory Highway, which provides an unexcelled through road to northern and central California from Salt Lake City and points east, such as Denver and Colorado Springs.

"Taken in conjunction with the Lincoln Highway, the Victory Highway provides a superb midcontinental route which is at the same time the shortest from ocean to ocean," the A. A. A. National Touring Board stated.

"It is one of the greatest engineering projects in many years, and will unquestionably be one of the most useful cross-country links, as Salt Lake City and San Francisco are natural routing centers for their respective areas."

Increasing Tide of Travel

Because of the increasing tide of transcontinental travel and the opening of important new links, the A. A. A. has undertaken an exhaustive compilation of route logs covering the various transcontinental highways, with a view to a complete mapping of routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The board declared: "Four main cross-country routes have been projected. These main routes are being selected without regard to any particular highway, the main object being to lay before the transcontinental traveler the best routes together with suitable alternatives.

"The northernmost route will follow to some extent what is known as the 'Yellowstone Trail.' Starting at Boston it will have two alternative links between Buffalo and Chicago, one by way of Cleveland and the other through the Province of Ontario and via Detroit. From Chicago there are two options to Yellowstone Park, one route being by way of Minneapolis, the other via Sioux City. These two routes join at Billings, Mont., and both lead to Yellowstone Park.

Connection to Glacier Park

"From Yellowstone Park, connection is made to Glacier National Park, and the route runs on west into Spokane and Seattle and up to Vancouver, while the southernmost route will go by Boise and Pendleton into Portland.

"The second main route will follow n general the Lincoln Highway. This route will run through New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Chicago. From Chicago there are two options into Omaha, one by way of Cedar Rapids, and the other via Davenport and Des Moines.

"From Omaha the route continues on west to Cheyenne and from there a connection is made into Yellowstone Park via Casper and Cody. Continuing west this route will touch Salt Lake City, thence into San Francisco.

"The third main route will follow closely the Old National Trails Road. This route will connect Baltimore and Washington with San Francisco via Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, at which point the traveler may follow the southern route through Dodge City into Trinidad or the upper road from Topeka and Salina into Denver and Colorado Springs. From Trinidad the route proceeds on westward through Albuquerque, Flagstaff (from which there is a connection to the Grand Canyon) and coast points.

"The most southern route will follow largely the Lee Highway starting at Washington, this route runs through the Shenandoah Valley to Chattanooga, thence to Memphis and Little Roek. From Little Rock to El Paso there is a choice of two routes, one via Fort Dallas and Fort Worth and the other via Durant and Roswell. From El Paso the route continues to its logical terminal, San Diego.

"The feeder to this last named route will be the Old Spanish Trail which, leaving the Florida resorts will proceed westward through Pensacola, New Orleans, Houston and San Antonio."

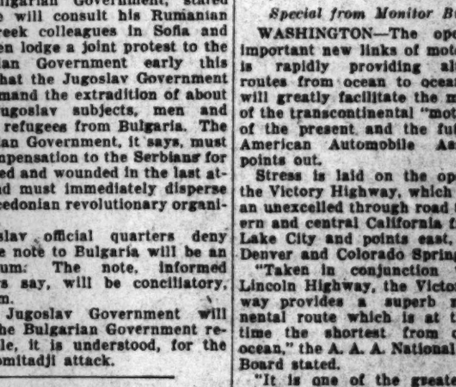
BAN ON HEBREW TEACHING PROTESTED

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9—The Association of Hebrew Authors in Palestine proposes a campaign against the Soviets, who banned the teaching of Hebrew and its culture in Russia. The association appeals to universities and academies to join the protest, the writers sending a memorandum to the Soviet Ministry of Education, and meantime asking the Jewish national library in Jerusalem to return all Russian books to Moscow in retaliation for the rejection of Hebrew books sent to Moscow by the library.

DRUNKEN DRIVER ARRESTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9—Extending their efforts in a determined campaign to rid the Rhode Island highways of drunken automobile drivers, state policemen yesterday arrested six more motorists in various parts of the State on charges of driving under the influence of liquor



Little did
JOHN HARVARD *realize*

the importance of his act, when he gave his property to found an institution of learning.

And little did many a craftsman realize when he fashioned his furniture, that he was producing pieces that would serve as inspirations even in this day of many inventions.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dallas, Tex.
Special Correspondence.

ALL day little Alice had looked forward to evening, for she was to sit at dinner with Betty, whose anniversary it was. In this boarding school for small girls whenever a pupil had an anniversary the table at which she ate was decorated with a bowl of flowers and there were bon bons and ice cream for dessert, and a special big cake with candles.

Evening came at last, and even Betty was not more thrilled than Alice, who, with five other little girls and a teacher, would share her celebration.

Going down to dinner, however, Alice walked with a new little girl. She was very new, indeed, and very shy, having just arrived that morning.

Alice told her about Betty's celebration and added, "If you will watch you will see them bring in the cake with the nine candles."

"That is funny," said the new little girl with a trembling of the lip. "It is my birthday, too."

Alice went and sat down thoughtful in her place beside Betty. After a moment she rose and whispered something to the teacher at the table's head.

"Why, I think so," said the teacher, "if her teacher does not object."

Then Alice crossed the dining room to where the new girl sat watching for the cake to come in.

"It's her anniversary," said Alice to the teacher at that table. "She's to sit in my place."

And those who noticed remarked that Alice looked as happy as anybody else when the cake came in.

St. Louis, Mo.
Special Correspondence

A YOUNG woman was waiting rather impatiently in the Union Station here for the gate to her train to be opened. A "red cap" had her traveling bags in charge and had piled them together.

A very unkempt woman traveler meanwhile had crowded up close to the boy who had the young woman's bags in charge, and while making excited inquiries of him, piled her bag, a huge, clumsy one, on top of those the boy already had in charge.

The young woman looked on disapprovingly, but not the boy! He answered all her questions patiently and kindly. Then as the gate opened he picked up her bag with the others and carried it as far down the tracks as he went her way, talking kindly to her all the way.

The young woman's indifference was keenly rebuked by the boy's unselfish service. As he placed her bags in order on the train she turned to him with a grateful smile and handed him twice the amount she usually gave for carrying her bags, saying: "It was splendid of you to give so freely of your service to the woman, well knowing she couldn't pay you for it."

The boy looked thankfully at the large tip in his hand, but the joy in his eyes was from the unselfish service performed.

AIR MAIL BLAZES TRAIL FOR TRADE

Industry Must Develop the Route Laid Out, Says Commerce Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—The air mail service has blazed aerial trails across the country, and it now rests upon private industry in cooperation with local authorities to continue a sound development of this new form of transport and encourage its use in the carrying of goods and passengers.

So stated John W. O'Leary of Chicago, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a special report on air commerce.

"The passage of the Air Commerce Act in May, 1926, gives commercial aeronautics a recognized place in the field of transportation and will go far toward encouraging the development of facilities for safety in flight," he continued, and recalled that "during the last five years the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has continuously urged the passage of legislation making possible the development of commercial aeronautics and the aeronautic industry, as well as the extension of the air mail service.

"A decided impetus to air commerce in the United States during 1925 came with the passage of the Contract Air Mail Act and the establishment of the overnight air mail service between New York and Chicago, which brought the middle western section of the country an average of one or two business days nearer to the eastern and western sections."

This bulletin for users of air mail also stated that the aircraft year book for 1926, published by the Aeronautic Chamber of Commerce in New York, "which is just going to press," gives reports from 295 operators showing 258,726 flights made during 1925, totaling 5,396,672 miles.

"These operators are located in 41 states and report 676 aircraft utilized in their business, 205,094 passengers carried and 112 tons of freight and mail transported," it was added.

AMERICA CALLED LEADER IN CARS AND GOOD ROADS

Association Says Progress of Improved Highways a Mark of Prosperity

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—The United States was placed in the lead in the number of improved roads and in automobiles by the American Road Builders' Association which in a statement pointed out that last year America spent $1,000,200,000 for highways and registered 19,954,347 motor cars.

The comparative prosperity of the United States as shown by the progress in road building is great, according to the report. Out of 3,002,956 miles of highways in the United States on June 1, approximately 500,000 miles had been surfaced by federal, state and local agencies. Of this mileage 35,000 was completed last year.

The United States registered one automobile to every 5.7 persons as compared with one car for each 12 persons in Canada, the nearest competitor. In Afghanistan but one automobile was registered for every 62,305 population, and but one person in 40,000 in Abyssinia has a car. In Germany but one person in every 1935 owns an automobile.

The figures, although interesting for their curious one-sidedness, also show conclusively that the United States needs improved highways to a far greater extent than at the present time and much in excess of other nations. The convention of the American Road Builders' Association to be held during Good Roads Week, Jan. 10 to 15, 1927, at Chicago, will be partly given over to the discussion of just what highways are needed to handle the 20,000,000 automobiles of the country. The immediate construction of paved roads over all important lanes has been urged, however, by the association.

KANSAS ADVANTAGES SOUNDED IN BOSTON

New England industry seeking expansion in western territory is specially invited to consider Independence, Kan., by the Mayor of that city, Charles H. Kerr, who came to Boston for that purpose on his first trip to New England.

Mr. Kerr came to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with a letter of introduction from the Independence chamber, and desires to consult with heads of industries that may be contemplating branches in the West. The bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston chamber, to whom Mr. Kerr was referred, considers the visit a compliment to this part of the country.

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For more than 11 years the patented Super-Six principle has given outstanding performance and reliability to over 850,000 owners.

This long experience and vast production have brought about not only a much finer car in every particular, but also have resulted in economies of manufacture and distribution that give amazing price and value.

These new Hudsons are commanding a greater attention than any preceding model because they far excel any previous achievement of our history.

Standard Equipment Includes: *Automatic Windshield Cleaner, Rear-View Mirror, Transmission Lock (built-in), Radiator Shutters, Moto-Meter, Combination Stop and Tail Light.*

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WORK IS BEGUN ON CODIFICATION OF CITY'S LAWS

Mayor Nichols Committee Expects Labors Will Continue for a Year

Codification of all laws relating to Boston, an undertaking not attempted since 1908, when Thomas M. Babson, then corporation counsel, completed a digest, is well under way by the committee of lawyers recently appointed by Mayor Nichols.

The City Council appropriated $20,000 for this work, of which it expected that $5000 will be required for publication of the proposed volume which is to contain comprehensive digests of laws, the assembling of related statutes as well as grouping, according to activity, department and scope, and an adequate index. The work, Mayor Nichols says, will be of great value to lawyers, city department heads and the public at large.

The committee on codification, consisting of John F. Myron of the firm of Innes, Cottrell & Myron, David A. Marshall and Harold J. Field, has held several meetings since its appointment. Everything that is done by the committee, before it is finally decided, must meet with the approval of Frank S. Deland, present corporation counsel.

Work Requires Great Care

"This work must be done with the greatest consideration and care," said Mr. Myron, "for it is little realized how important and valuable it will be to members of the bar, city officials and the public.

"When it is remembered that hundreds of acts and amendments affecting the city of Boston are scattered all through the General Laws and in a number of different books, it is easier to appreciate the advantages of having all of these acts put together in one volume and in proper order and their relation to the various departments and activities of the city.

"The last consolidation of Boston's laws, that of 1908 by Mr. Babson, contained, first, the old city charter including the grants and privileges conferred upon the inhabitants of Boston by the Legislature; second, the administration of municipal business, which includes the manner in which the work of the different departments should be carried on; third, laws concerning the Police Department, and, four, acts relating to the Metropolitan District and the establishment and direction of the Transit Commission. The acts of 1908 were not included in Mr. Babson's work which was so well done that we intend to use it as a base and measurable guide in what we are preparing now."

Since they have started on the work the members of the committee have found that there have been many changes in the existing laws since Mr. Babson's codification, as well as many new laws enacted which have to do with the city. Most important of these, the committee realize, is the amended City Charter of 1909. This "new charter" as it is often styled, radically changed the old charter and since 1909 the amended charter itself has been altered in important directions.

Must Follow All Charter Changes

"All of these changes we must follow from enactment to insertion in the charter and make plain how the charter stands now. The Mayor, for instance, cannot succeed himself now nor is there any recall at the end of two years as the charter of 1909 provided," continued Mr. Myron.

"Then again, in addition to the charter and its changes there are the acts passed each year by the Legislature. We must go all over the legislation of these 18 years and pick out the acts which relate to the city and then ascertain if these particular acts have themselves been changed or modified. This will involve research work which cannot be forecast. After this work is completed some arrangement of the work must be decided upon whereby related activities will be associated in chapters and sections. A complete and intelligible index will be a most important feature to the work to make it of ready and practical value."

It has not been definitely decided, it is known, by the committee as to what other laws should be included in the codification. Mr. Myron believes that laws concerning the Police Department are a necessary part of the prospective work and in his opinion all the laws relating to the Metropolitan District Commission, insofar as they concern Boston, are a necessary part of the codification in order to make it complete.

DRUNKEN DRIVER CASES SHOW DECREASE OF 32

A decrease of 32 in the number of convictions for drunken driving in Massachusetts during the past week is reported by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in his weekly statement today. Of the 109 persons convicted of operating an automobile under the influence of liquor 14 were committed to jail, all from lower courts, nine persons were convicted for the second time within six years in lower courts for operating while under the influence of liquor, 5 were given jail sentences and appealed, three were committed to jail and one paid a fine in the Oak Bluffs Court.

Seven hundred and twenty-eight licenses and registrations were suspended or revoked last week, 130 more than in the week before and 204 more than in the same period last year. This is the largest number ever taken away in any one week. One hundred and thirty-eight of these were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

BOSTON HARBOR TEEMS WITH SHIPPING TRAFFIC

Arrival in Boston Harbor yesterday of two transatlantic passenger liners, a Central American fruit vessel, and several coastal and offshore freighters made a scene of unusual activity on Boston's water front as ships were constantly entering and clearing throughout the day. The Cunard Line steamer Samaria, New York to Queenstown and Liverpool, called to embark a large list of passengers. The Samaria cleared at 5 o'clock with 576 passengers and a large amount of mail.

The White Star Line's steamer Cedric brought in a large list on the westward sailing. A cargo of 9300 tons of Far East commodities were brought in on the Prince liner Javanese Prince. The vessel debarked two passengers who are returning from a tour of duty in Asia in the interests of a large American locomotive firm. The United Fruit Company's steamer, San Benito, docked at the company's pier after a fast voyage from Port Limon with passengers and a cargo of fruit.

GOVERNOR FILES 60,000 NAMES

Mr. Fuller Definitely in Race for Republican Nomination

Submitting 25,000 certified signatures, Governor Fuller has filed papers for the Republican nomination for Governor, at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. His papers were the last to be filed before the office closed on Saturday.

The Governor had more than 60,000 signatures, but because of the practice of city and town clerks of certifying only the required number, the other names were not filed.

The filing of these papers is the first official indication that Governor Fuller will seek office for another term, although it has been known that he would be an unopposed candidate in the Republican primary. His opponent in the election in November will be Col. William A. Gaston, Democrat, whose father was Governor 50 years ago.

Felix A. Marcella of the North End, for four years a State Representative, today filed his papers for the Democratic nomination for the State Senate from the second Suffolk district which comprises Boston proper, Charlestown and the first three wards of East Boston.

Mr. Marcella's papers contained the signatures of Martin Lomasney, who previously has always been known to withhold his support of candidates before primaries, and of John I. Fitzgerald of the West End, a State Representative. Mr. Marcella is a graduate of Boston University and is an attorney.

Other nomination papers filed today were:

Frederick W. Dallinger, for Republican nominations for both unexpired and full terms in Congress from the eighth district.

Everett R. Prout of Quincy, for Senate, Republican, Norfolk District.

George K. Pond, of Greenfield, for Senate, Republican, Franklin and Hampshire District, succeeding John W. Haigis.

James T. Bagshaw of Fall River, for Senate, Republican second Bristol District.

Elisha Hooper of Colrain, for Senate, Republican, Franklin and Hampshire District.

J. Bradford Davis of Haverhill, for Senate, Republican, Fourth Essex District.

John J. Douglass of Boston, for Congress, Democrat, Tenth District.

Stephen F. Monahan of Holyoke, for Congress, Democrat, First District.

Robert W. Houley of Somerville, for Senate, Democrat, Third Middlesex District.

John F. Buckley of Boston, for Senate, Democrat, Eighth Suffolk District.

Joseph J. Mulhern of Boston, Democrat, Seventh Suffolk District.

Two Women Seek Election to the Governor's Council

Two women are seeking membership in the Governor's Executive Council: Mrs. Esther M. Andrews of 68 Parkman Street, Brookline, Republican, and Miss Mary E. Matthews of 162 Chelsea Street, Charlestown, Democrat.

Miss Matthews will also be opposed by James F. Powers of 923 East Fourth Street, South Boston. Several others are candidates in the Fourth Councilor District, but Miss Matthews and Mr. Powers are the only ones to file. Others are expected to do so by Tuesday.

Mrs. Andrews is opposing Charles Lawrence Burrill of 29 Pinckney Street, present member of the Governor's Council, who is seeking renomination in the Third District. Mrs. Andrews has been active in reform work and in protecting women and children in industry.

Charles S. Smith of Lincoln, senior member of the Council, has filed papers seeking renomination. Because of changes made in district lines, he is now campaigning from the Third District rather than the Fifth, which he now represents.

Capt. John J. Lydon, formerly secretary of Mayor Curley, has also filed nomination papers in the third councillor district. He is a newspaper editor and former service man.

Timothy J. Driscoll of Roxbury, five years a member of the House of Representatives, is a candidate for the Council from his district. Two years ago he was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District, and received the largest vote ever given an opponent of the present Congressman.

CROSSCUP-PISHON HUT DEDICATED AT SHARON

SHARON, Mass., Aug. 9—Dedication of the Crosscup-Pishon Hut, paid for by the Crosscup-Pishon post of the American Legion in Boston, took place yesterday at the Sharon fresh air camp of the Salvation Army on the shore of Lake Massapoag. The hut will house 40 children of World War veterans, according to the donors. It will bring the number of buildings at the camp to a total of 43.

As a part of the program with which the hut was formally opened, Col. Carrol J. Swan, commander of the post, presented a check for $3500 to Col. W. A. McIntyre, commander of the Salvation Army in New England. Approximately 400 children and a large number of visitors attended the ceremonies and were taken through the building.

VIRGINIANS ON TOUR OF HISTORICAL BOSTON

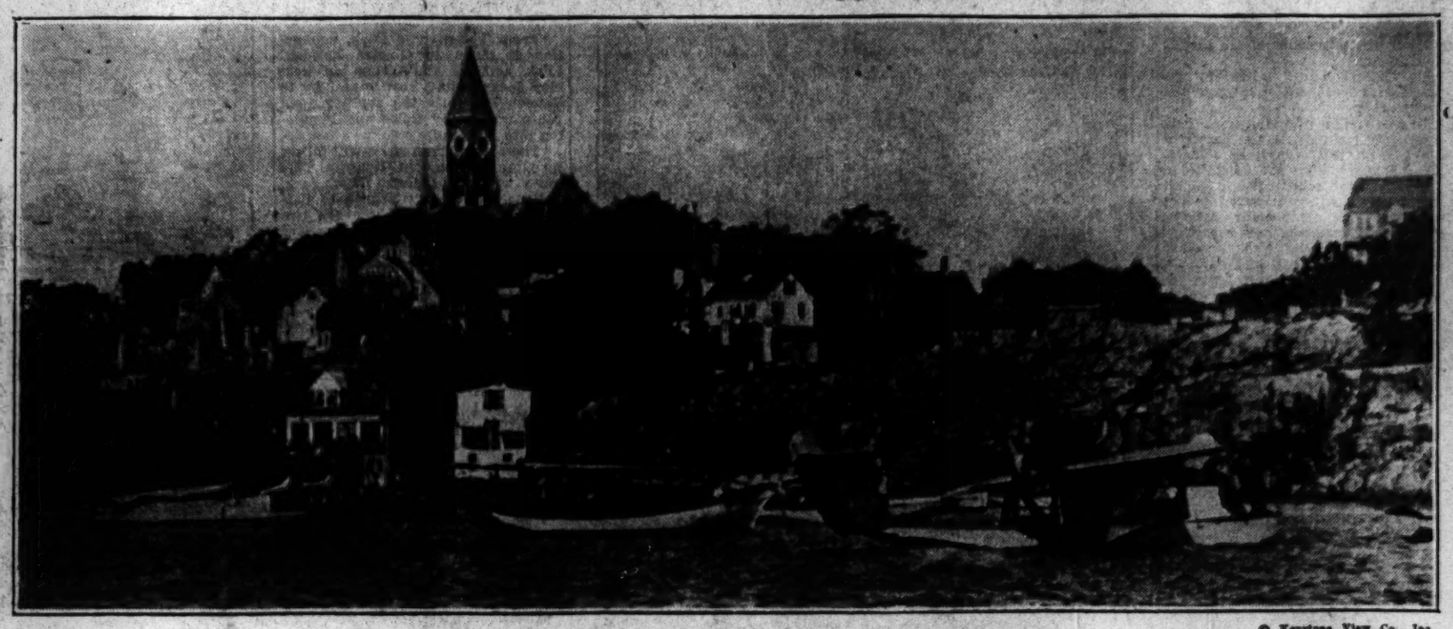
Delegates from 10 cities in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 230 in all, spent yesterday in Boston visiting many points of historical and business interest in the city. The party arrived on a special train in which they had been visiting principal cities of Canada and northern New England.

Edward Stacey of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce and Frank S. Davis of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, were hosts to the visitors in behalf of Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols. The visitors are studying agricultural, trade and social conditions in the North.

PLEDGE $40,894 FOR MISSIONS

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 9 (AP)—A total of $40,894 was pledged in the closing session of the fortieth anniversary service of the Christian and Missionary Alliance here yesterday. Last year's collections amounted to $38,100. The convention closed last night with an address by the Rev. Fred Clark of New York.

Marblehead, Like a Thumb, Juts Ruggedly Into the Bay



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A VIEW FROM THE HARBOR WITH ABBOT HALL TOWER IN THE DISTANCE

The High Rocky Shores of Marblehead Make a Splendid Refuge for the Small Craft of the Eastern and Other Yacht Clubs During the Summer, and the View on a Bright Sunny Day Is Most Striking. In the Lower Right of This Picture May Be Seen Harold Vanderbilt's Flying Boat.

Indians Sold Marblehead Site in 1634 to Whites for Only $80

Original Deed Signed by Squaw Sachem, Now Preserved in Selectmen's Room, Treasured as One of City's Rarest Possessions

MARBLEHEAD, Mass. (AP)—On the wall in the selectmen's room at Abbot Hall, an object of scant attention in comparison to many other relics of Marblehead's history, hangs the town's oldest and most interesting legal document. It is the original Indian deed to Marblehead, executed 292 years ago and recording the transfer of the site of the township from the Indians to the white settlers.

Strangely enough, the signatures on this ancient document are headed by the name of a woman, a squaw sachem, believed to have been the first of her sex, if not of her race, to affix her mark on a deed in America. She was Joan Quanophkowatta, widow of Nanepashemet, sachem of the Naumkeag Indians. She succeeded her husband as ruler of the tribe. It was during her reign that the white colonists ventured northward and founded a settlement here. With her and her councilors, the colonists negotiated for the purchase of the land.

The deed, dated July 18, 1634, is written in ink on a large parchment, about three feet long and a foot wide. It conveyed to the colonists all the land east of Forest River, now the boundary between Marblehead and Salem, for £16, equivalent to about $80. Today the town has an assessed valuation of $17,000,000. In lieu of money, for which they had no use, the Indians accepted goods to the value of the purchase price.

Since she could neither read nor write, the signature of the squaw sachem is represented by her mark, a bold cross, under which her name was written by one of the witnesses. Under her name are the hieroglyphics of five other Indians, including her son Joseph Quanophkowatta, who was known to the colonists as Joe English. The deed also bears the signature of S. Bradstreet and James Rumney, who represented the town in the purchase; Henry Bartholomew, George Morris and Eleazar Moody, witnesses; and John Haywood, notary.

The ink has faded until now parts of the document are indistinguishable to the naked eye and can be deciphered only with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass.

The selectmen have planned to remove the deed from its glass frame, have a photographic copy made for purposes of exhibition and store the original in a vault where it will be better protected against fire and the ravages of time.

The neighboring city of Salem already has taken such steps to insure the preservation of the Indian deed of that city, although it is not so old as Marblehead. The Salem deed, dated Oct. 11, 1686, records that the Indians turned over to the town "in consideration of ye full and just sum of 20 pounds," a large tract of land on which the cities of Salem and Peabody and the town of Danvers, with a total assessed valuation of about $100,000,000, are now located.

Salem regards its Indian deed as invaluable, and when a third of the city was destroyed by fire in 1914, John F. Hurley, Mayor, his own home in ruins, stood guard beside the document, ready to carry it to a place of safety should the flames reach the municipal building. Now it has been placed in a vault for safe keeping, and a photographic copy hangs where the original used to be.

Masts Can Be Glimpsed From Almost Any Point

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LOOKING DOWN GLOVER STREET

Leading to the Waterfront and Showing How the City's Thoroughfares, Especially in the Old Part, Wander Aimlessly.

"Survey of Literary Slum" Forms Topic of the Rev. S. M. Crother

Addresses New England Association of Teachers of English on Conditions and Needs of Literature of Today

Humorously and at no time viewing his subject in too melancholy a light the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge appeared before the more than 500 members of the New England Association of Teachers of English gathered in the New Lecture Hall at Harvard University on Friday afternoon and discussed with them, "Suggestions for a Social Survey of the Literary Slum."

Dr. Crothers thought that any surprise experienced by his audience in his evhoice of a topic might be tempered by th recognition that since practically every industry, every department, in fact, of contemporary life is now subjected as a matter of course to the analyses and surveys of experts desiring to find precisely what prevents the wheels from revolving with an ideal smoothness, it should be not at all unsuitable that the conditions under which books are made should be surveyed according to the same processes.

Dr. Crothers took for granted that his audience agreed with him in estimating the proportion of so-called "trash" which annually makes its appearance not only in the book lists but in the popular magazines and on stage and screen. He took for granted that his audience would likewise perceive the plausibility of applying so-called social service methods of investigation to the matter, agreeing that all contemporary literature proceeds from backgrounds in which the living conditions surrounding the actual writing necessarily influence it to some degree.

Dr. Crothers took care to emphasize that he was not attempting a serious arraignment of books and their makers but rather, perhaps, giving the first amiable hint of what he considered a perfectly feasible plan which, if carried through, might, in time, have its salutary effect on American letters. He agreed that the plan might appear more hearers, but that intrinsically he felt hearers, but that intrinsically he felt sure it was not without its values if seriously undertaken, basing such belief upon the results that have been effected by social service investigations into the conditions surrounding, for instance, the making of garments and all manner of the general utilities of modern life.

He pointed out that when so much was to be found in contemporary letters that must be considered as unworthy of being classed as literature so much that those who hold precious the ideal of letters and their mission consider demoralizing perhaps it would be more reasonable if, instead of attacking the finished products of such literature, some thought were given to the conditions in which that literature was produced. He identified, for instance, the "New York institutions," which strongly mark certain recent books and stories, and said it seemed obvious to him that a certain proportion of chaotic and untrustworthy writing must perforce be expected to come from authors who lived habitually in the hurry of New York, knowing only that hurry and constantly writing under its clattering influence. He felt that we had a right to inquire, before freely patronizing many of today's authors, whether they were to be trusted as able in reproducing sound conceptions of the factors and people about which they wrote.

Dr. Crothers' audience gave every indication of having accurately estimated how seriously he meant his talk to be taken and was both vastly amused and not a little impressed with the appreciable kernals of wisdom contained in it.

CONSERVATORY READY FOR YEAR

New England Music College to Begin 60th Annual Session Sept. 16

Registration for the classes and private instruction of the New England Conservatory of Music will begin Thursday morning, Sept. 9. The first semester of 1926-27 will open one week later, on Thursday, Sept. 16.

This historic "university of the musical arts," whose fame attracts students to Boston from every part of the world, will next winter celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of its founding in the city of Boston. In 1867, under the direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee, it was organized along lines already successfully followed by the founder, first at the East Greenwich Musical Institute and then in his Musical Institute at Providence, R. I. The incorporation of the New England Conservatory dates from 1870.

The year 1927 will also signalize the thirtieth anniversary of directorship at the conservatory by George W. Chadwick, eminent American composer, who was one of the pupils of the school in its early years and a member of the faculty for some time after his return from study abroad.

Under the general management of Ralph L. Flanders, who took over the active business direction of the school on 1904, the New England Conservatory has grown to be one of the premier schools of professional music in the world. Its pupils numbered last year 3443 young people, representing every American state and many foreign countries. It is the ambition of the directors and managers to offer courses in all subjects pertinent to the education of a professional musician.

Through enabling legislation passed at the Massachusetts State House in 1925 the New England Conservatory is now privileged to offer the degrees of Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of School Music to young people who fulfill the requirements of its collegiate department. This is a valuable provision, especially to those who purpose teaching in the institutions of higher education, many of which expect their faculty members to hold degrees. The courses leading to these degrees are described in the conservatory year book.

LOWELL'S "FIN. COM." PROTESTS PAY RISES

Mayor Donovan Says Increases Are Justified

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—Lowell's new finance commission has announced that it is the purpose of the commission to establish a tax rate in the city of $30 and to this end the co-operation of all municipal bodies and civic committees is sought. The present tax rate is $31.80.

In this connection the Finance Commission has protested against the action of the Board of Public Service in increasing the salary of the superintendent of streets $1000, making the salary $3800 a year, and increasing pavers in the street department from $4.85 to $5 per day and rammers from $6 to $7.15 per day.

Mayor J. J. Donovan has stated that he will approve the increases granted by the board when they reach him on the weekly and monthly payrolls. The Mayor said that in his inaugural he said that he would do all that he could to equalize and standardize wages of the employees, and he upholds the action of the board.

There is an ordinance before the City Council for the abolition of the board of public service, presented by Abel R. Campbell, councilor.

NEW ART CENTER AT STOCKBRIDGE

Miss Choate Plans Gift in Honor of the Former Ambassador

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—Miss Mabel Choate of New York, for many years a member of the summer colony here, has determined to give two buildings to the town in memory of her father, Joseph H. Choate who was at one time Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. One of the Stockbridge Casino, which is to be transferred to Walter L. Clark, president of the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York who, with a number of members of the Stockbridge artist colony and other groups working in the arts, will administer it as a center for exhibitions of painting and sculpture, and for the presentation of the drama and music. The other is the Rev. John Sergeant's mission house on Prospect Hill, the second oldest residence in town, distinguished for its historic associations and now about to become a public museum of Berkshire antiquities under the provisions of Miss Choate's plan.

The Casino was erected in 1885 from plans drawn by Charles F. McKim, the eminent New York architect. The original plan for the Casino was to establish a summer resort center as well as to safeguard the tract from commercial exploitation. The Casino is to be moved to a new location as yet undetermined and the interior will be adapted more suitably to the purposes for which it will be used under the new régime. The building will be removed to its new site immediately after the eighteenth annual Stockbridge Art Association exhibit, which commences Aug. 27 and continues for two weeks. On Thursday evening, Aug. 19, Mme. Pablo Casals, wife of the distinguished violinist, will give a recital for the benefit of the new Three Arts Association, which will in future be the holding company for the Casino.

To the present site of the Casino, one of the most desirable on the beautiful old Main Street of the town, the Sargeant mission house will be removed from its present location a half mile distant. Miss Choate has arranged to purchase the house from the present owner, Mrs. Charles Mayer.

The old house overlooks a typical spready Berkshire panorama which includes a magnificent view of Beartown Mountain and a portion of the Mounment Mountain celebrated in the verses of William Cullen Bryant. In 1860 the house was owned by David Dudley Field and it was occupied for a period by Burton N. Harrison who was private secretary to Jefferson Davis during the Civil War.

The Rev. Mr. Sargeant opened his Housatonic Mission in October, 1734, on a site which is now dominated by the town of Great Barrington. In May, 1736, the mission activities were transferred to Stockbridge, which was early known as an Indian village.

10,000 VISIT CAMP DEVENS

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 9—Nearly 10,000 visitors, mostly friends and relatives of the students at the Citizens' Military Training Camp here, watched the Second Battalion of the citizen army march in parade formation in the first parade to be held on Sunday at the citizen camp. Athletics, military drill and evening parades were scheduled for today at the opening of the second week of the month's training program.

VISITS LAWRENCE POST OFFICE

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 9—Considerable encouragement in the project for a new post office for this city was received by the visit here of Frank J. McMillin, supervisor of post office quarters and engineering. The visit was the result of efforts of Senator William M. Butler, who induced the official from Washington to visit Lawrence after he attended the laying of the corner stone of the new Back Bay station in Boston.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, Aug. 9

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

5:10 p. m.—From Braves Field, Braves vs. St. Louis. 5—News. 5:05—"The Day in Finance." 5:15—Livestock and meat report. 6:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance. 7—"Vacations in New England." 7:05—Shepard Colonial dinner dance. 7:30—Baseball and news. 7:35—Weather. 8:15—From Metropolitan Theater studio. 9:15—From the Metropolitan Theater: Overture, "Rienzi," Wagner; Metropolitan Grand Orchestra, direction Joseph Klein; Rae Eleanor, violinist; Michael Ball, cellist; Billy Williams, "A Whole Band"; organ solo, "Romance of Old Songs," Del Castillo; A Minstrel Show, "Minstrel Memories." 10:15—News. 10:30—Dance music, Lido Venice Orchestra, direction Joe Hanson; vocal selections by Billy Coty and Carl Moore. 11:30—From Metropolitan Theater, organ recital, by Del Castillo.

Tuesday Morning

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club: Bible readings, the Rev. N. J. Ralson, Methodist Church, Mattapan; musical numbers arranged by Mme. Lombard; Marjorie Mills of the Boston Better Homes Bureau; vocal and piano selections, by Carl Moore; Jean Sargent. 11:30—News.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

3:55 p. m.—Flora S. Carr, soprano; Marion Bunday, accompanist. 4—Mrs. Ella Bernier, soprano. 4:30—Joe Lasher's orchestra. 5:15—Stock market and business news. 5:—News and baseball scores. 5—R. B. Rideout, meteorologist. 5:15—Entertainers. 5:45—Tommy Martin and his Sunshine Boys. 6—S. S. Dorothy Bradford Orchestra; experiences of the sea, by Captain Crawford. 9:30—Ed Andrews's Nautical Dance Orchestra.

Tuesday Morning

10:15 a. m.—Piano solo, Freida Firger; tenor solo, Wendell Goldwaite; Anne Bradford, "Again Your Budget." 10:45—News. 11:45 p. m.—Farmers' produce market report.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

3:55 p. m.—Markets. 7—Lenox ensemble. 7:30—Baseball results. 7:45—Kimball trio. 8—Capitol Theater Orchestra, under direction of A. Fred Torgeson. 8:30—Organ recital, by Rose Dascenzo, from the Capitol Theater. 9—Piccadilly Dance Hall. 10:45—Max L. Muller and his Westminster Orchestra. 11—Weather; baseball results.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (334 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—News of the day. 6:20—Children's period. 6:50—Sport results. 7:30—Strand Orchestra. 9—WEAF Opera.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Blumenthal's Hub Trio. 6:30—News. 7:30—Goldman Band concert. 9—Grand Opera Hour. 10—News; Capitol organ.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner Music. 6—Musical program. 7—Meyer Davis and his orchestra. 7:30—Goldman Band Concert. 9—Grand Opera concert. 10—Rolfe's Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

5:05 p. m.—Madison Dinner Orchestra. 6:55—John B. Kennedy. 7:15—Troubador Orchestra. 8—Ensemble. 9—Musical program. 9:30—Harold Leonard's orchestra.

WAHG, New York City (316 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Boy Scout program. 7—Synchrophase Hour. 8—Special recital. 9—Lou Hayes, songs with ukulele. 9:15—Orchestra. 9:45—Arlington time signals. 10—Weather forecast. 11—Midnight variety program.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

7 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by Charles S. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Organ recital. 6—Morton dinner music. 8:50—Talk by Arthur Bidred. 7—Traymore dinner music. 7:30—Shelbourne dinner music. 8—Ambassador concert orchestra. 8:30—Venezia's concert band. 9—Gales' Ladies' Trio. 9:45—George Olsen's dance orchestra. 10—Bye's dance orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy with boys and girls. 7—Short agro-waves, Charles Sheaffer. 7:30—Studio program. 8—Stanley hour. 8—Arcadia dance orchestra. 9:30—Vaudeville.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Recital. 7—Musical program. 7:30—"Boys." 7:45—The Merry Minstrels. 8:30—Tony and Joe. 8:45—Chalfont Sisters harmony songs. 9—Raymond Yetter, violinist. 9:30—Musical program.

WEAR, Baltimore, Md. (384 Meters)

5 p. m.—Seashore Circle, by Lady Mainbocher. 6:45—Dance programs. 7:30—Male Quartet. 8—WEAR Trio; soloist. 9—Dance orchestra, John Lederer, conductor.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

3 p. m.—Concert. 10:45—Special radio concert.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert. 9—Concert from Willows.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

3 p. m.—Recital. 5:45—Musical program. 8—Symphony Ensemble. 10 to 12—Supper music.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

4 p. m.—Hollenden Orchestra. 7—Allen Orchestra. 8—Studio program. 11—Emerson Gill's Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352 Meters)

4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 7:30—Goldman band concert. 9—Detroit orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program. 8 to 10—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:15—Chapal Lingeman Entertainers. 7:45—Courtesy program. 8—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert; concert orchestra, Jan Bilay, director. 7:30—Radio Scouts' Hour. 8—New York program, grand opera. 9—Scandinavian Ensemble, under direction of Kristian Knutsen. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores.

WGN, Chicago, Ill. (317 Meters)

3 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9 to 12:30—Studio, dance and theater programs.

WEBC, Cleveland, O. (322 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Alvin Woehr and his orchestra. 8—Eugene Schmitt, baritone. 8:15—Dance program. 8:45—Eugene Peterman, pianist. 9—Program under auspices Beatty Post, American Legion. 12—Popular program.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (282 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Recital. 10—Dance program.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

Charles I. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., will lecture at Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, Aug. 9, 7 p. m. eastern standard time, under the auspices of Nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. WMCA, New York City, will radiocast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

CHARTER ISSUED IN BOSTON FOR "MADISON SQUARE GARDEN"

Quincy Incorporators With $1000 Capitalization Launch Entertainment Project Under World-Famous Appellation

Issuance of charters of incorporation to the following new Massachusetts companies is announced by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State:

Madison Square Garden Corporation, Boston, entertainment; capital, $1000; incorporators, Harold W. Cairns, Leslie M. Dill, and Doris C. Kaulback, Quincy.

Miller Rose Company, Needham; capital, $75,000; incorporators, Herman F. Wells, Boston, William Miller Jr., Needham, William F. Poole, Canton.

Sillman's Inc., Attleboro, footwear; capital $15,000; incorporators, Rebecca Sillman, Attleboro, Edward B. Goldberg, Brookline, Ida Weinberg, Malden.

Wirth & Hamind, Inc., Boston, entertainment; incorporators, Mary E. Conner, Boston, Lillian V. Green, Boston, Leo E. Sherry, Peabody.

Hoover's Furniture Company, Boston, capital $50,000; incorporators, Jacob Goldberg, Swampscott; Henry Burwen, Medford, Fanny Goldberg, Swampscott.

Massachusetts Thread Mills, Inc., Boston, capital $100,000; incorporators, Melvin L. Fuller, Plympton, Francis P. McIntyre, Somerville, E. D. Kellam, Boston.

Paramount Bedding Machine Company, of Boston; capital, $25,000; incorporators, Edward Adelman, Malden, Samuel Adelman, Malden, Anna Barkan, Boston.

DeBats-Side, Inc., Brockton, metals; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Jean H. L. DeBats, Brockton, Fred G. Lundgren, Milton, Elizabeth Barrett, Lynn.

Parquette Gauge Sales Company, Boston; capital, 1000 shares of no par stock; incorporators, Archibald W. Parquette, Watertown, Ernest A. Knight, Newton, William A. Ready, Brookline.

W. S. Farrar & Sons, Inc., Pittsfield, petroeum products, capital 1500 shares of no par stock; incorporators, William S. Farrar, Herbert Farrar and Clifford H. Farrar, all of Pittsfield.

Adams Spa, Inc., Boston, capital $1000; incorporators, Clement J. Dore, Boston, Russell D. Greene, Brookline, Bernard Zelmyer, Revere.

J. J. Gallagher Construction Company, Hyannis, capital 400 no par shares; incorporators, John J. Gallagher, Henry T. Gallagher and John A. Duggan, all of Quincy.

Old Colony Mortgage Company, Boston, capital $25,000; incorporators, Frederick W. Doring, Arlington Forrest Killam, Haverhill, S. Kenneth Hulse, Needham.

American Lacquer Company, Boston, capital $550,000; incorporators, Walter C. Martin, Charles H. Gassett and William E. Mulholland, all of Boston.

Pilgrim Land Trust, Inc., Barnstable, capital 1000 shares of no-par stock; incorporators, Louis A. Byrne, Dennisport; Michael J. and Joseph F. Finnigan, Worcester.

Prime Tanning Company, Inc., Boston, capital $150,000; incorporators, John J. Leonard, Lynn; Eben Parsons, Marblehead; Herbert W. Simmons, Lynn.

Ross Investment Corporation, Boston, capital 1000 no-par shares; incorporators, James D. Glunts, S. Allan Beckard and William Sheinwald, all of Brookline.

World Chemical Company, Boston; capital $20,000 and 200 no par shares; incorporators, Harry E. Levin, Revere; Genevieve M. O'Connor, Dorchester; Dorothy Blank, Revere.

Aselton & Sons, Inc., Worcester; contracting; capital $25,000; incorporators, Melvin P. Aselton, Taunton; Donald M. Aselton, Worcester; Gordon G. Aselton, Taunton.

Perryville Woolen Mills, Inc., Dudley; capital $200,000; incorporators, John G. Zabriskie, New York; John B. Thompson, Webster; James H. Pickford, Webster.

Batty & Gallagher, Inc., Quincy; engineering; capital 50 no par-shares; incorporators, Ernest J. Batty, Milton; John J. Gallagher 2d, Quincy; John A. Duggan, Quincy.

Diamond Vaporizer Company, Boston, capital $150,000; incorporators, Percy L. Jones, Medford; Harris O. Lee, Boston; Joseph L. Leonard, Boston.

Parks, Inc., Brookline, confectionery; capital $25,000; incorporators, Frank A. Richardson, Nelly B. Parks and Helen F. Richardson, all of Brookline.

The Victor Clothes Dryer & Manufacturing Company, Worcester; capital 1500 shares of no par stock; incorporators, Walter C. Watson, Leicester; Robert W. Robinson, Worcester; Robert W. Robinson Jr., Worcester.

A. J. Therrien & Co., Inc., Lynn; capital $10,000; incorporators, Adelard J. Therrien, William B. Lopg and Harry J. Kenerson, all of Lynn.

IRISH DISCUSS BETTING BILL

Protestant Archbishop of Dublin Opposes New Measure

DUBLIN (Special Correspondence)—"Is gambling a sin?" is a question that has been debated by Dr. Gregg, Protestant archbishop of Dublin, in connection with the Free State Betting Bill. This measure, which is now before the Dail Eireann goes further than the similar measure in Great Britain, inasmuch as it legalizes betting, and anyone who takes out a license can act as a bookmaker. By means of this tax, Mr. Blythe hopes to raise £100,000 to £200,000 a year, and he has insisted on carrying through his measure in spite of much opposition.

Curiously enough, the bulk of the criticism has come from the racing fraternity—the bookmakers, breeders, owners, trainers and "backers," who declare that the tax will kill horse racing and consequently horse breeding, which is one of the chief industries in agricultural Ireland. The churches were silent, until Dr. Gregg discussed the subject. He said that he did not regard it as prima facie wrong for a speculator to back his judgment upon an unknown event with a money forfeit if he is wrong and a money prize if he was right. But a bet was one thing, and betting as a habit and a system was another thing. An act assumed an entirely different character when it ceased to be isolated and became part of a series of acts; when they reached this point, and moral aspect of the matter seemed to him to have altered entirely.

Defining betting, viewed as a practice, "as the habitual and organized exploitation of chance with a view to making money," he said that against this practice he thought the Christian church was called on "to utter its considered protest." They should be very slow to introduce the element of gain by means of chance into their church and charity fêtes and bazaars. He did not see, however, that liquor taxation, which was a pillar of national finance, could reasonably be accepted as legitimate and betting taxation be treated as illegitimate; but it remained to be seen whether betting would assume smaller proportions as the result of taxation.

But he saw danger ahead. It was hard to see why a state, which presided over or introduced the totalizator (a race track device) should not in time make itself responsible for state lotteries. He wished very much that the Government could be induced to withdraw its feet from the slippery slope.

This reference to the state totalizator is felt to be well timed, because Mr. Blythe, the Free State Finance Minister, has issued the text of his measure, in which he seeks powers to authorize the revenue commissioners to establish and work a totalizator in such places and on such occasions as he or they—with his consent—think fit; but this provision does not authorize the maintenance of a totalizator in any place without the consent of the person who owns or controls admission to the place.

It is suggested that no betting shop shall be allowed in close proximity to a school, a church, or a labor exchange, or in the center of a residential district, and all premises will be liable to search and inspection by the police. Business may not be conducted on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday.

JURISTS APPROVE CRIMINAL DIVISION

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Aug. 9—The International Law Conference, with only three or four dissentients, on Saturday approved the establishment of a criminal division of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. The jurisdiction of the new tribunal will be limited to offences specified in court statutes, or otherwise provided for in special conventions.

Practical unanimity of the world's jurists was reached owing to the compromise on Dr. Hugh Belrot's project. The need for carefully defining the new court's powers in order that sovereign rights should not be impugned was urged by the International Penal Association at its Brussels conference in July, this view being pressed by the German Chief Justice, Dr. Simons, and Italian and other delegations.

William Latey, secretary of the criminal court committee, therefore, moved an amendment as above. Dr Simons seconded, and the idea of establishing a new tribunal was adopted.

Over a Field of Daisies and a Turquoise Lake Chocorua Looms

A SCENE TYPICAL OF NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND

Mountain and Lake of the Same Name in Southern New Hamphire Comprise One of the State's Noted Beauty Spots, and It Is to Enable Visitors to Find These Places That the Women's Clubs of the State Are to Place Markers at Historic and Scenic Spots for Identification and Direction.

Cleveland (O.) Male Choir Wins Six-Hour Eisteddfod Contest

Audience of Some 20,000, Including Ramsay MacDonald, Roars Its Approval of Unanimous Decision of Adjudicators

By Special Cable

SWANSEA, Aug. 9—The Orpheus choir of Cleveland, O., conducted by Charles P. Dawe, and composed of more than 100 young men of Welsh descent, won th chief male choir competition at the Royal National Eisteddfod, which closed here on Saturday. Eleven cho rs competed in a six-hour contest, and the American choir won by a lead of 15 points.

The audience of 20,000, including Ramsay MacDonald, the former Labor Prime Minister, heard Cleveland sing, and when Dr. Granville Bantock, the eminent English composer, announced that he, Dr. Dan Protheroe of Chicago, Dr. Vaughan Thomas of Swansea and the three other adjudicators were unanimous in their decision, the crowd roared its pleasure.

Three Test Pieces

There were three test pieces, all of which had to be sung unaccompanied, namely: "The Twilight Tombs of Ancient Kings," by Bantock; "The Wanderer," by Elgar, and "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," by J. Owen Jones. The three highest marks were: Cleveland, 279; Dowlais, 264; Barryport, 260.

America had much to do with the highly successful termination of the Eisteddfod. During the morning the president was Edwin S. Griffith of Cleveland, who was responsible for the visit of the winning choir, and who spoke on world peace. "We in the United States," he said, "have demonstrated two great truths bearing on the question of the substitution of reason for force. First we have shown that it is possible for 48 sovereign states to settle their differences by their willing submission of these differences to the jurisdiction of a supreme court.

Canada and the United States

"A better illustration of the possibility of world peace is afforded by the relations of the great republic on the south with the great Dominion on the north. For more than a century peace between them has been uninterrupted. For more than 3000 miles of boundary of land and water there is not a fort nor an armed vessel. The things that remain to mark past struggles are dismantled ruins and rusty cannon, in the mouths of which for more than a century little birds have made their nests and reared their young. It is unthinkable that the peace between the United States and Canada and between the United States and the British Empire shall ever be disturbed. With the British Empire and the United States standing shoulder to shoulder the cause of world peace is more than half won.

"The second great lesson taught by the experience of the United States is that it is possible for people of different races—former citizens of countries passionately hating each other—to come together and live harmoniously in a new land. Why is it that these people, who in their own countries were threatening and belligerent, when they come to America soon learn to forget past indifferences and ancient wrongs and live together as friends?

Better Knowledge

"It is not because some magical or miraculous change has come over them in crossing the Atlantic; it is not because they are restrained by the police or the Government; it is because they have come to know and respect each other, because they have learned that the opinions they held and the fears they entertained of each other in the past were wholly unfounded.

"Does not this great fact carry with it a lesson to the world? The great problem, after all, is the removal of ignorance and misunderstanding among the peoples of the earth. What the world needs most of all is the full restoration of faith, faith not only in ourselves, but also faith in the essential worthiness of the people of every great civilized nation. We need nothing but the best you have—foundation of religion, equality and respect for the rights of others, a generous interest in the welfare of others, a strong sense of the value of the finer things of life and an ardent enthusiasm for their enjoyment by all the people."

The Eisteddfod closed with the heartening knowledge that, despite the widespread industrial depression, the small band of organizers can pay not only the £17,000 expenses incurred, but can devote a further £3000 to charity and to the Eisteddfod Association.

Next year's Eisteddfod will be held at Holyhead, Anglesea, North Wales.

Motors Under Forced Draught Believed Way to Higher Power

Engineers Work on Super-Charger for Automobiles to Increase Carburetion—One Foreign Car, Taxed at 24 H. P., Develops 100

One present problem of the automotive engineer is to increase the horsepower of the smaller type engine without increasing the diameter of the cylinders. With lighter, more compactly built vehicles supplanting the heavy, cumbersome jobs, it is essential that fuel and oil be employed to the absolute limit in order to come within the confines of the ordinary car operating budget.

For a number of years engineers all over the world have been experimenting with a device called supercharger. As its name implies, this instrument is a method of forcing fuel through the cylinders to the limit of induction. Inasmuch as the power of an engine depends upon the amount of fuel which can be efficiently burned within it, the horsepower or engine power must depend upon the amount of air and fuel which is passed through it. Liquid fuel is compact and highly concentrated, and a small volume requires an enormous amount of air to insure perfect combustion. In fact, for maximum thermal efficiency, 17 times as much air, by weight, as liquid fuel is required, or 10,000 as much by volume.

Supplies Air Under Pressure

The General Electric Company has obtained very satisfactory results with an airplane supercharger driven by the exhaust gases from the engine, and coupled directly to a centrifugal blower supplying air under pressure to the carburetor. The Bristol Aeroplane Company uses a device which varies the timing of the engine valves. This obtains a variable compression ratio ranging to a maximum of 6.3 to 1. At sea level this ratio would result in detonation and engine trouble, but at high altitude a high compression ratio compensates for the drop in the weight of the charge drawn into the cylinder; which accounts for the power behind the machine while climbing, and allows for the restoring to normal position.

Superchargers in motor vehicles on land have no such difficulties due to variable air pressures as aircraft engines, but there is no question that valve timing, variable with speed in automobiles, would lead to greater efficiency and power output, without increasing the size of the engine. With less room to work in, the car of the near future must employ every means to get the greatest power possible without sacrifice anywhere.

Used on Racers for Some Time

Superchargers have been used in raicng cars both in America and on the Continent, together with Great Britain, for some time, and the results obtained have been very satisfactory. The original idea of forcing power through this form of device is generally credited to the Mercedes Company of Germany. Their latest supercharged model is taxed at 24 horsepower and develops approximately 100 horsepower, or four times the ordinary tax rating.

This Mercedes supercharger consists of a modified form of Roots blower, which is mounted in front of the crankcase and driven by bevel gears at approximately three times crankshaft speed, through a multiple-disc clutch. On depressing the accelerator pedal past the full throttle position the blower is clutched up and the normal air intake to the carburetor is closed. The blower draws air through a casing at the side of the crankcase and delivers it direct to the carburetor.

The application of the supercharger to small engined car of low tax rating and low normal power, means not only a saving in taxes, but also will effect reductions in insurance overhead and other incidental expenses. The adoption of this device seems to be the next step in American motor vehicles of low horsepower rating.

MR. MELLON TO GO TO LAKE GENEVA

ROME, Aug. 9 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, will leave here tomorrow evening or Wednesday morning for Evian-les-Bains, a resort on Lake Geneva.

It is not likely that Mr. Mellon will again see Benito Mussolini, Count Volpi or other officials prior to his departure. He will be accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. David K. E. Bruce, wife of the American vice-consul here.

PARK HEAD DEFINITELY OUT

Mayor Nichols said today that he had accepted the resignation of James B. Shea as chairman of the Park Department Commission. "Mr. Shea's resignation is accepted as of Sept. 30," said the Mayor in announcing that fact. Mr. Shea was made chairman of the Park Commission on July 24, 1918. He has been a city employee since Oct. 8, 1891. His salary is $7000 a year.

WOMEN TO HELP NEW HAMPSHIRE

Federation of Clubs to Mark 20 of State's Famous Lakes

CONCORD, N. H., Aug 6 (Special)—New Hampshire's scenic charms are not going unsung if the women of the State can help it.

Following up its program of ridding the state highways of offensive advertising material, and of aiding tourists to find the best scenic spots, the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs will this week have 20 lakes indicated on the highways by attractive markers attached to a steel post set in concrete. Some of the lakes that will first be indicated are: Profile, Echo, Mascoma, Silver, Chocorua, Squam, Winnipesaukee, Asquam, Opeeche, and Paugus.

According to Mrs. Eva A. Speare, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, there are many scenic spots in the State which, though well known to the inhabitants, are not easily found by strangers; some of them being poorly marked, or not marked at all.

"We hope," says Mrs. Speare, "to interest each of the local clubs in appropriately marking historic spots and places of especial beauty. It is really too bad that such places as Echo Lake in Franconia Notch, Squam Lake or beautiful Chocorua, should not be plainly marked for the passing tourist. We are, therefore, beginning our program by marking 20 lakes.

"When we have finished with the lakes, we shall have the mountain views so indicated that anybody can tell what mountain he is looking at. In this way, also, we shall perhaps be able to stimulate local interest in the various regions, among civic and fraternal organizations, to aid us in revealing the great natural beauty of the State."

COLUMBUS SAID TO BE SPANIARD

Madrid Paper Offers Prize of 50,000 Pesetas for Proof of Theory

MADRID (Special Correspondence)—The campaign started some time ago and taken up by some leading Spanish newspapers to establish that Christopher Columbus was not an Italian but a Spaniard by birth goes well with the present tide of national enthusiasm, in full flow since the successful world flights of Spanish aviators.

The A B C, Madrid's most popular daily, takes up the question with no little vigor, and challenges the Government and the Academy of History, who have hitherto been very lukewarm in following up the alleged evidence in support of the claim, to examine certain documents that exist at Pontevedra (Province of Galicia) where the great discoverer is believed by some to have been born.

A prize of 50,000 pesetas for an essay or paper proving to the satisfaction of an international court of inquiry that he was a Spaniard is to be offered by A B C—an offer not happily conceived and which some might read to imply but small faith in the cause supported. It is significant that the Academy of History recently returned a sum of money sent them for their expenses, together with an invitation to proceed to Pontevedra for the purpose of investigating the evidence existing there, an invitation they declined.

"Cristobal Colon"

Throughout Spain and among Spanish-speaking peoples Christopher Columbus is invariably referred to as "Cristobal Colon." It is claimed that Colon was a common patronymic in Galicia. The name Columbo, according to those who maintain that Columbus was a native of Genoa, was that of an owner of a tavern, Dominicus de Columbo, presumed to be Christopher's father, and Colon, the name by which the great discoverer is known in Spain, is merely a corruption of Columbo.

The partisans of the theory that the real name was Colon point out that this was a well-known surname throughout Galicia, and that its illustrious owner was unacquainted with the Italian tongue. His very handwriting left, it is stated, abundant proof that he had been brought up in Spain, where he naturally learned the style in vogue in that country, which differed considerably from the Italian. Again, it is pointed out that in baptizing the lands discovered by him he showed his patriotic spirit by calling them by Spanish names, not Italian. There is evidence, too, of his forbears being seafaring men, not owners of taverns. Judging, however, from the attitude of the Spanish Academy of History, there must be a great deal more evidence in favor of the accepted thesis than their opponents seem to imagine.

Purchase of Documents

Whatever the attitude of the Government on the question of the discoverer's nationality, critics will have little to say about their decision, proclaimed by royal order in the official Gazette of Madrid, to purchase the collection of documents described as the "most interesting of all those referring to the discovery of America." The collection referred to is known as the "Archives of Christobal Colon" and is composed of a book, the property of the Duke de Veragua.

It appears that in 1924 the Duke received a tempting offer from a patron of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, who actually deposited the sum of 2,500,000 pesetas in a bank in Paris in the hope that the Duke would agree to sell his collection of priceless parchments, which, however, he refused to do. Approaching the Spanish Government, he explained that his finances did not permit him to present the collection to the Nation as he would wish but he was willing to dispose of it for half the sum which he had been offered by a foreign bidder.

The Government has now decided to buy these documents for the Nation, and a royal decree has been published in the official Gazette alotting for this purpose the proceeds from the sale of a medal struck in 1925 to commemorate the homage of Spain's municipalities to the King and Queen, the balance to be subscribed by the Executive Committee of the forthcoming Spanish-American Exhibition at Seville, where the collection will be treasured with other priceless relics kept in the "General Archives of the Indies."

The authorities thus hope to stimulate popular interest in the brilliant pages of their country's history.

AMERICA IS FORCED TO BUY ESSENTIALS ABROAD, REPORT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Popular belief that the United States is a self-sustaining Nation has received a setback in a statement by the Shipping Board which reports that a survey of its records shows conditions to the contrary.

Domestic resources supply sufficient grain, petroleum, cotton, coal, iron and copper, the board said, but foreign countries must be called upon to furnish either all, or a large part of other major commodities including rubber, silk, potash, manganese, 300,000 tons annually of vegetables, four-fifths of the sugar consumed, and 2,000,000 tons annually of fruits and nuts.

Forest products are exported to all parts of the earth, it added, but imports of wood not found in American forests are approximately 75 per cent as great as the export total.

REICH TO OBSERVE CONSTITUTION DAY

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, and other members of the Cabinet have returned from their vacations so as to join President von Hindenburg in the observance of constitution day, Aug. 11. This day will mark the seventh anniversary of the adoption of the Weimar constitution.

During the week the Cabinet will also enter upon formal preparations for Germany's reception into the League of Nations and discussion of the manner in which the German Government will press its demand for tangible redemption of certain guarantees promised at Locarno in connection with the allied occupation of the Rhineland.

MEXICAN CONSUL UPHOLDS RELIGIOUS LAWS OF NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

to increase his production. And in spite of its need of every cent saved through its economies, the Government returned the railroads, largely foreign owned, to their owners, though such action meant a curtailment of public revenues.

"These acts of the Government were the acts of a free people and not of one responding to outside pressure. We have not been borrowers in the financial markets of the world, and the resumption of interests on our bonds did not take place after we had been promised further loans.

"We have erected a certain standard of ethics as a Government and have tried to live up to that standard. The curbing of corrupt practices and the putting into force of drastic reforms to reduce the expenditure of the Government, of course, created enemies for us both at home and abroad. This was to be expected.

"The campaign of slander, however, has not moved those in control of the Government the breadth of a hair, and neither will the attempt to take advantage of the struggle that is now going on to totally divorce the church from the state do so. This struggle has raised up against us a perfect litany of insults and efforts are being made to present the Government of my country in an absolutely false light before the people of this country. They will not have the least effect in changing the just policy of the Government of President Calles.

"Fortunately for the people of the United States, but unfortunately for the people of Mexico, it is hard for you in this country to vision in the twentieth century a struggle between church and state. It does not exist here, and it is my belief that the growth of education in your fortunate country has prevented it ever becoming an issue.

"You have no need of such articles as are contained in the Constitution of Mexico. If you had, I have enough faith in the love of freedom of your people to believe that you would place them there promptly and insist that they be obeyed. Let us take some of these articles in our laws and see just where they actually lead to.

Article 3 of the Constitution says: Instruction is free; that given in public institutions of learning shall be non-sectarian. Primary instruction, whether higher or lower, given in private institutions, shall likewise be non-sectarian. No religious corporation nor minister of any religious creed shall be permitted to establish or direct schools of primary instruction. Private primary schools may be established only subject to official supervision. Primary instruction in public institutions shall be free.

"What does this article do except to protect the child as any truly civilized state should protect it? Does it in any way forbid that religion be taught the child at home? Does it forbid the Sunday schools where religion can be taught? Is it not a fact that hundreds of thousands of Sunday schools exist in your country maintained by Protestants who do not believe in the teachings of any religious cult in the day schools?

"Let me quote article 24: 'Every man is free to embrace the religion of his choice and to practice such ceremony, devotions or observance of the respective creed, whether in places of public worship or at home, provided they do not constitute an offense punishable by law. Every religious act of public worship shall be performed strictly within the places of public worship, which shall be at all times under governmental supervision.'

"Could more respect for individual rights be shown than this article contains? It was passed for the purpose of protecting all religions against hostile manifestations, and anyone who knows anything of the history of Mexico knows, of course, there were such manifestations. It is a police restriction made necessary by the peculiar conditions existing in Mexico. It is much more preventive of disorder than prohibitive of ceremonies.

"Article 37 says: 'Citizenship shall be lost by those compromising themselves in any way before ministers of any religious creed or before any other person not to observe the present Constitution or the laws arising thereunder.'

"Is it not true that in any country a citizen who places his services to a foreign Government before that of his own loses his citizenship or if he maintains his right to violate the laws laid down in the Constitution, does he not render himself liable to punishment? Can any citizen here believing in the absolute sovereignty of the United States over any other institution within the country, object to this?

"Article 55 says: 'Representatives shall not be ministers of any religious creed.'

"What is this article if not an insurance of the freedom of the Mexican people. What would happen to a country if members of a church hierarchy who openly proclaim their belief that the church should at all times be superior to the state, were allowed to become its legislators? What has happened to those countries in which this church has had great political power? Can there be any disagreement with the statement that the countries in which they have such power are the most backward in the world?

"'Article 82 says: The President of the Republic shall not belong to the ecclesiastical state, nor be a minister of any religious creed.'

"This is so basic to those who believe in the separation of church and state that it would seem it needs no comment.

"Article 10 is a long one and perhaps I have no right to ask valuable space to reprint it, particularly as it has been printed several times in the press of the United States. The entire article was adopted for just one purpose—to assure that the religious affairs of the people of Mexico should be utterly divorced from political affairs.

"In place of being in any sense anti-religious, it is just the opposite. It keeps the question of religion in the spiritual channel where it belongs. No truly religious person can find fault with this article. Only those who wish to use the cloak of religion to gain temporal power will do so, and they are doing it today.

"I make the unqualified statement that not a single article contained in the Mexican Constitution interferes in the slightest degree with the liberty of any priest or minister in the exercise of his calling, as long as he is content to look only after the religious interests of his congregation.

"They do prevent him from using the religious office to meddle in the affairs of the state. May I close by quoting for the enlightenment of some of the clergy the well-known words of Jesus of Nazareth addressed to the hierarchy of his day?: 'Woe unto you also, ye lawyers! for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers.'

"For over three centuries the people of Mexico had a grievous burden put upon them, and the hierarchy as a whole not only did nothing to help lift it, but it is a fact of history that they used their power over the minds of the people to help keep it there. And they are doing the same thing today, and that is the reason and the only reason why the laws I have referred to were placed in our Constitution."

Dr. Thomas Within Rights, Declares Methodist Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—The Rev. Dr. William Evans Thomas, pastor of the Union Church in Mexico City, was well within his rights when he held religious services in his church in the Mexican capital yesterday, according to a spokesman for the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions for the Methodist Episcopal Church here today.

It was said that the religious regulations issued by the Mexican President, Plutarco Calles, do not apply to a church where services are conducted exclusively for foreigners, whose membership is made up exclusively of foreigners and whose preacher is a foreigner. Such a church, it was said, occupies a position closely analagous to extraterritoriality. The same situation exists in Rome, Paris and other European cities, where there are American churches for American residents and whose pulpits are occupied by American clergymen, it was declared.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas is not under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, it was said. He is, however, a member of the Methodist denomination.

Methodists Comply With Laws

At the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions' office it was said that the Methodist Church of Mexico has complied fully with the religious laws, and that there is no friction or inharmony between them and the Mexican Government. They said they had been "forehanded enough to study the Mexican Constitution a year ago," and that their ministers in Mexico had registered with the Government and complied with all provisions of the law.

In informed quarters here, the action by the Rev. Dr. Thomas in holding services in Union Church in Mexico City, was regarded as one of the most important developments in the religious controversy since the Roman Catholic priests discontinued their religious functions.

Competent observers said that Dr. Thomas' action was calculated to force the issue and that if the Mexican Government conceded his right to conduct religious services, it would—in view of the provision of the Constitution that all ministers must be Mexican—be calculated to weaken the Calles position in the controversy with the Roman Catholics, whereas, on the other hand, if the Mexican Government took drastic action and closed Union Church and expelled Dr. Thomas, it would open the way for enemies of the Calles Administration to bring renewed pressure to bear upon the State Department in Washington with a view to causing the Coolidge Administration to enter into the Mexican religious dispute.

Asks If Uprising Is Object

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Arturo M. Elias, consul-general of Mexico, in a statement asked if it were the desire of certain Roman Catholics in the United States who are agitating against the arms embargo to Mexico "to bring about another massacre of Saint Bartholomew's eve."

Manuel C. Tellez, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, who, arriving in Brooklyn on the Ward liner Mexico, said that the present conflict between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic Church "is of no concern to any other nation."

"This is Mexico's affair, and Mexico's alone," he said, when asked about agitation for intervention by the United States. "American property is far safer in Mexico than it is in the United States."

TURKEY MAKING BID FOR WORLD COMMERCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Modern Turkey's aspirations in the field of world trade have become a reality to thousands of British people who have visited the Kars-Deniz, the trade exhibition ship filled with products of Turkish industry, anchored at Greenwich pier in the Thames. The ship, a vessel of about 10,000 tons, has been sent out by the Turkish Government to demonstrate the variety and quality of the products Turkey is now placing on world markets.

The display seems to make good the Turkish claim that their country is henceforth to be reckoned a competitor for the foreign trade of the world. The emancipation of Turkey's women is shown by the presence on board the Kars-Deniz of a number of young women with bobbed or shingled hair, who assist in showing visitors about, and who seem in every way the equal in modern ideas of their more western sisters.

ANTI-TRUST SUIT SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Anti-trust proceedings have been instituted at Richmond, Va., by the Department of Justice against the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association and many of the leading hardware concerns in 14 southern states.

SUN CHUAN-FENG SAVES NANKING

(Continued from Page 1)

desolation and resultant famine. Whether his journey from the coast has been by train or by steamer, it has taken him through the richest agricultural section of all of China and he has seen that section under conditions which bear no outward semblance of anything but peace and normality. Nor has he found any manifestations of hostility among the natives. He has seen them hard at work and seemingly contended, and he can have reached no other conclusion than that they know little of the various conflicts going on and care less.

Among them are none of the so-called "students," most of whom are really students of nothing at all except of those who are preaching war for their own selfish purposes; and the idle, trouble-fostering element of the treaty ports is entirely absent from these prosperous country districts. It is true, of course, that the usual coterie of peasantry has been drawn from these provinces for military service, but in this case it has been for service with Sun Chuan-feng's forces, and thus far this has been a peaceful service; the men have been properly paid, and returned to their homes at the expiration of their terms.

Conditions in and around Nanking are strikingly illustrative of the fact that what is going on in China today does not in any large degree interfere either with the thousands of foreigners who live in the vast country, or even with the ordinary course of life among the countless native populace. That is to say, the fighting is and always has been confined to certain areas, areas insignificant in extent as compared to the Nation as a whole. There have been only a few remote instances in certain scattered places when any foreigner has been in real danger. This, of course, does not include the missionaries who, in the districts away from the treaty ports, are practically always in danger, as, from the very nature of their purpose, they must be. They understand that when they undertake their mission, and that is why their high courage and their rare determination must ever command respect, whatever one's opinions of their objectives and methods.

The chief hostility of the Chinese as a people is now, as it always has been, first against those who would persuade them to abandon their religion, and, second, against those whom they believe to be exploiting them by the aid of unequal treaties. The Chinese do not consider that the average foreigner has the least interest in their religion, in what they think or do not think spiritually. Consequently they have little or no animus, as has the Muhammadan, against the foreigner on religious grounds so long as he does not attempt to force his views upon them. The matter of unequal treaties is more general, and the real source of all the trouble that arises. And to adjust this question in some mutually satisfactory fashion is the thing that is most necessary at the moment.

The Ancient City of Nanking

Nanking is characteristically China, and very different to Hong Kong or Shanghai. Here one sees the real China, much as he sees it in Canton or in Peking. Yet Nanking in many respects is unique even in China. For it was the ancient Ming capital, and those farseeing rulers developed it with amazing dreams that some day it should be the world's greatest and most wonderful city.

The first emperor of the great Ming line, Chu Hung-wu, founder of the dynasty, lives in history and tradition as a man of terrifying aspect. It is related that whosoever locked upon him, especially any unfortunate who might have fallen into disfavor, became as one petrified, unable to speak or move, helpless as a Greek who had come face to face with Medusa. Yet tradition holds, strangely enough, that his subjects loved him. Their continued existence, no doubt, depended upon their offering every manifestation of it.

However that may have been, Chu Hung-wu and those who followed him possessed many of the attributes usually associated with greatness. A mighty breadth of vision was one of these, and when one regards the stupendous wall of Nanking as it stands, unimpaired, today, he realizes something of the magnitude of that vision. For, although the foundation of the city probably antedates the Ming dynasty, yet it was the rulers of this line, beginning with the formidable Chu, who planned and endeavored to carry out the construction of a city whose size the world had never known and was not to know for centuries to come. It was to embrace a vast area along the lordly Yangtze-Kiang, to be a fitting capital to a great empire, a pride to its people, a menace to its foes.

A Forty-Mile Wall

Thus Chu Hung-wu dreamed of China's future capital. His was a greater ambition than that of Romulus, who in a single day laid out the extent of Rome by plowing a circular furrow in the Campagna. Weeks would not have sufficed to plow such a furrow as would have encompassed Nanking, for the wall which Chu planned and which he and his successors actually constructed is in length more than forty English miles. It is the longest wall by far which is still intact about any city in the world. Its extent and its impregnability, as it winds up hill and down dale, are exceeded only by the Great Wall itself. Had the vast space within it been filled, it might have contained more millions today than any city in all the world.

But the conception was too great, and Nanking today is a strange place of many thickly-massed communities separated from one another by open spaces, meadows and woods and streams, yet all inside the Great Wall. And then, for the greater convenience of the modern trader, European as well as Chinese, there has grown up still another Nanking, well within the walls and close along the river banks. Here are the principal shops, the hotels, the wharves and the godowns. And all about the countryside, some within and others without the wall, are residences of Europeans. There is no extraterritoriality here, yet existence is tranquil and undisturbed in any way.

An American Motorcar

Our host in Nanking was a wealthy Chinese merchant and he undertook to show us something of the country which is well called the Garden of China. He had a sort of a naïve double purpose in this, for he had just received from America a new motorcar, huge in size and ultra-modern in design and equipment. It had a startling outfit of horns and it was possible to produce a variety of sounds as we sped along the narrow streets and country roads. Moreover, the signals could be made from a number of different parts of the car, somewhat as the master of a vessel is able to signal the engine-room from bridge, stern and amidships. All this was more enchanting to our host than any new toy to a child. Persistently and ardently did he toot and honk and whistle as he took us about the fair country outside of Nanking. We dashed through many a picturesque village where all the men wore smiles and where all the girls were as rosy of cheek as the maids on a New England farm. We passed innumerable trains of badly frightened donkeys bearing strange and mysterious burdens, and occasionally a traveling-chair in which some country lord of the manor was effectually concealed from the curiosity of motorists.

And then, by and by, we came to a sort of wateringplace, a little inn built prettily about some sulphur springs situated in the hills about 40 miles outside the wall of Nanking. The proprietor, rather to our amazement, was found to be a very considerable person, a former speaker of one of the parliaments at Peking. And during the afternoon other even more distinguished persons arrived, among them a former diplomatic official, who told me that he had once lunched with Theodore Roosevelt at the White House, and had received the Order of the Red Eagle from the former Kaiser. I asked him, of course, what he thought about the future of China, to which he replied, optimistically, that the present embroilment was only the inevitable concomitant of a great change, and that everything would ultimately work itself out satisfactorily. He was a man of much culture, a typical Chinese gentleman, and his words carried a certain degree of conviction.

Toward sundown we drove back to the city, the huge stone "silent watchers" of the Ming memorial looming somberly on the one hand, the vast wall which was intended to encompass the mightiest city of history stretching across the country on the other, guarding Nanking, the unfulfilled dream of emperors.

In the Lighter Vein

Sign in Havana shop: "Broken English Spoken." There you are, Diogenes!

"I can remember him when he didn't have car fare."

"How did he make it?"

"He got the state contract for painting detour signs."—*Life.*

"I want a pair of hose for my husband."

"What size, please?"

"He wears a 15 collar."

A golf course for ex-service men has been started. The first dozen members are said to have already dug themselves in.—*Punch.*

Traveling man: "Does this train always go as slowly as this?"

Conductor: "You shouldn't complain; you've been riding on this train only about 30 minutes, while I have been 12 years."

"Is that so? Well, at what station did you get on?"

—Humorist

Mother: "Would you like for me to tell you a story, darling?"

Betty: "Oh, Mummy, I'd just love it, if it's not about someone who happens to be just like me and has a moral to it at the end."

In a recent competition a small car was won by a three-months-old baby. Until she grows up she'll have to be content with her other rattle.—*Laughter.*

"And now," said the kindergarten teacher, "what little boy or girl can tell me what the word 'nothing' means?"

"I know," said Johnny, "it's what you gave me yesterday for finding your purse."

—London Opinion

Gardener (hopefully, after showing visitors over garden): "I should like to call your attention to this 'ere cluster wot is called 'forget-me-nots' —me favorite flower."

When in doubt, work patiently until the top of the question mark fades away, leaving only the period.

She had just returned to her home after three years abroad, and whom should she meet but the shy young man who used to "keep company" with her.

"Why, I never thought you would remember me," she said.

"Oh, yes," said the young man, searching for the right thing to say, "I recognized your hat."

Down at Camp Taylor in 1917 a Negro outfit was lined up before the clerk for preliminary paper work.

"Name and address," demanded the clerk of one husky recruit."

"Huh?"

"What is your name and address?"

"Yo' ought to know," said Rastus, "Yo' sent fo' me!"—*Capper's Weekly.*

MONTANA SEES PROSPEROUS ERA

Wheat and Cattle Reported Better Than Since World War

HELENA, Mont. (Special Correspondence)—The sun of prosperity, which for several years after the World War hid its face from the Montana farmer and business man, is again shining brightly over the State. With the harvesting of one of the State's greatest wheat crops well under way and with live stock reported in excellent condition, the agriculturist and stockman foresee a return of prosperous conditions.

Montana's wheat crop is coming through in better shape than any year since 1917. The yield is estimated at 50,000,000 bushels. All through central and northern Montana the yield is excellent. It is estimated it will average about 20 bushels to the acre. On two immense farms lying between Great Falls and the Highwood mountains, where the wheat fields are of such extent that the grain is being handled by combined harvesters and threshers, some portions have threshed out between 45 and 50 bushels to the acre. In other sections fields have gone as high as 35 bushels.

Condition Widely Extended

This condition is reported all along the lines of the Great Northern railroad, which traverses the main wheat-producing sections of the State, through central and northern Montana and eastward into North Dakota to Buford, a distance of 100 miles east of the Montana boundary.

Forage corn, becoming a crop of considerable importance in Montana, is in excellent condition in this same territory, while sugar beet fields are holding up well and promise to produce excellent returns. In the Milk River Valley, where beets were grown last year for the first time, the stands are good, although the acreage is not as great as that of 1925. In the lower Yellowstone Valley, where the bulk of the beets are produced, the crops are fine, and it is estimated some fields around Fairview, near the Dakota line, will produce as high as 20 tons to the acre. In western Montana, across the Continental Divide, the same high percentage of crops is being harvested, which condition is understood to continue on westward through Washington.

Many Small Farm Herds

Despite the passing of the old open-range conditions, cattle are held in greater numbers than before, due to the large number of small-farm herds. Sheep and wool conditions are likewise reported promising and 600 cars of wool already have been shipped to the eastern markets. State and federal co-operative crop reporting service estimates the 1926 lamb crop at 1,871,000 head, the largest in the post-war period, a gain of 300,000 over 1925. This bureau likewise estimates the 1926 wool clip at 23,100,000 pounds, a gain of 2,307,000 pounds.

Financial institutions report continued improvement. Combined statements of the 142 state banks as of June 30, the last call, showed an increase of $737,604.02 in deposits in the face of heavy disbursements in connection with crop harvesting.

BAKER PLAN AWAITS FEASIBILITY PROOF

Attorney-General So Rules in Oregon Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The mere fact that Congress has appropriated money for a project does not make it obligatory on a member of the Cabinet to carry out that project, John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, has decided in an opinion given in connection with the proposed new Baker project in Oregon.

The two senators from that State and N. J. Sinnott (R.), Representative, recently argued that the Secretary of the Interior was obliged to build the project, Congress having made appropriations for it in five consecutive appropriation acts.

The Attorney-General, in his ruling, calls attention to other provisions of the appropriation acts authorizing the Baker and other projects, which provide for the making of contracts with irrigation districts for the repayment of construction, operating and maintenance costs, within a fixed term of years.

These contracts under the law must be confirmed by a court of competent jurisdiction. As a result of these terms the Attorney-General points out, the Secretary of the Interior must exercise due diligence and care for the interests of the United States in making each of these contracts, as to wording and probability of whether the project is of such nature that it will enable the promissor in the contract financially to perform the terms.

He also referred to the new "reclamation law" passed by Congress two years ago which specifically provides construction of a new reclamation project shall not be undertaken until the Secretary of the Interior has certified that it is feasible.

"In determining the intent of Congress in this matter, I have looked to the plain and unambiguous language of the statutes for my guidance," concluded the Attorney-General.

WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM BEER PARLORS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Strong public protest against conditions in British Columbia's beer parlors has resulted in the refusal of beer licenses in Vancouver to serve women. Announcement of the licensees' decision to exclude women from their establishments was received with surprise here.

Prohibitionists who are waging a strong campaign to restore prohibition here regarded the latest development in the Province's ever-changing liquor system with keen satisfaction. The licensees' action, they pointed out, was a distinct defeat for the wet forces and an admission that public sentiment is turning against the barroom conditions of the beer parlors.

GOVERNORS SEE BARRIERS MELT

Resolution Praises Progress Made at Wyoming Conference

AUGUSTA, Me.—An expression of belief that the Conference of Governors at Cheyenne, Wyo., was a "happy contribution to the growing elimination of sectionalism throughout the United States," was combined with the appreciation of the Conference of Governors for the hospitality of Wyoming and Nellie Tayloe Ross. Governor, in formal resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the conference and made public by Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, chairman.

"Whereas, the eighteenth annual conference of the Governors of the United States has been held in the State of Wyoming upon the invitation of Gov. Nellie Tayloe Ross, and

"Whereas during and following the conference the citizens of Wyoming and its distinguished and gracious Governor have shown to the visiting governors and their parties a variety of courtesies and a warmth of hospitality that has made a most happy contribution to the growing elimination of sectionalism throughout the United States; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved: That the Conference of Governors hereby records its deep appreciation of the thoughtfulness and vision of Gov. Nellie Tayloe Ross in so graciously inviting the conference to visit the West in general, and Wyoming in particular, with the delightful opportunity it has afforded the governors from the East and the South to learn of the possibilities, the problems and the attractions of the West; and

"Be it further resolved: That the Conferenec of Governors hereby expresses and records its most cordial thanks to Gov. Nellie Tayloe Ross, and also to the citizens of Wyoming for a very happy and profitable week, and in particular to those communities and organizations and individuals who gave so generously of their time and thought to those who are now no longer stranger within their gates, and

"Be it further resolved: That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the conference and that copies thereof be forwarded to Gov. Nellie Tayloe Ross and to J. H. Walton of Cheyenne, chairman of the committee in charge of the entertainment of the conference, and to the others who were responsible in so large measure for making of this conference such a complete and memorable success."

COLLEGE FOR CITY WORKERS MAKES SUCCESS FROM START

In One Year Cleveland Met Necessity of Enlarging Its Scope—Enrollment Exceeded All Expectations

CLEVELAND, O. (Special Correspondence)—Cleveland College, the vision of Dr. Robert E. Vinson, president of Western Reserve University, and of Miss Ellen B. Scripps, who wanted to give greater educational opportunities to youth in business, has had far-reaching results in the first year of its operation.

And greater things are ahead next fall for this night school, centrally located in down-town Cleveland, which virtually takes education to the workers, instead of asking employed people to seek it out.

Many new courses will be offered by the college when it opens Sept. 27 under the direction of a new dean, Dr. A. Caswell Ellis of the University of Texas. The quarters are being enlarged this summer and new members are continually being added to the faculty which already numbers 100. Special courses will be offered to individuals and special instruction will be given in certain lines when the college enters its second term.

The college in its one year of existence has become an institution of learning for 1100 young men and women employed during the day. Together they represent 87 different occupations.

Started as Summer School

Cleveland college opened in June 1925 as a summer school, after 25 public-spirited citizens had offered their financial support. The greatest gift of all however, $25,000, came from Miss Scripps, one of the owners of a Cleveland newspaper who in her youth faced great obstacles and handicaps in order to obtain a higher education. She gave the gift in the name of youth of today so that it might travel an easier path to learning. The school occupies the entire third and fourth floors of the Cadillac building. It was organized as a separate corporation from Western Reserve University but acts as a working organization through which the university makes available in the evening, courses for people who cannot attend day sessions.

Students representing three races, and a score of nationalities, students from every walk of life and every social station crowded the registration rooms of the college on opening evening last September. The founders were amazed for never had their dreams exceeded an enrollment of more than 500. But 1100 names were registered.

New Courses Added

As the registration grew there came the request for new courses and in February, the second semester, 17 new ones were added, making a total of 58.

Analysis of the student body showed that the range of ages was from 17 to 65; that 57 per cent were men and that the greater part of them were studying accounting and business law; that men and women of mature years had seized the opportunity to follow out courses of study along lines that had been life-long hobbies; that post-graduates were studying foreign languages; that household science and art were the most popular subjects among the young women.

For the student who must begin his life career right after high school the college offers an opportunity for a college degree awarded by Western Reserve University. Others who failed to complete their college term may do it in Cleveland College.

It also makes possible for the student with a taste for one of the professions, a chance to obtain his pre-professional training in the evening although working at some remunerative task during the day.

GIFTS TO CHURCHES IN YEAR ESTIMATED TO BE $648,000,000

President of United Stewardship Council Reports on Year's Activities

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—American churchmen gave $648,000,000 to religion last year, it is estimated by Dr. Luther E. Lovejoy, president of the United Stewardship Council of the Churches of Christ of the United States and Canada. His figures are based on totals compiled for the Protestant churches and estimates made of the Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths.

The 25 boards connected with the Council gave $88,845,000 to benevolence, including missions of all kinds; $332,552,000 to congregational expenses and miscellaneous gifts, to make a total of $451,000,000. Dr. Lovejoy estimated that the Jews gave $18,500,000, Roman Catholics $168,000,000, and miscellaneous organizations $10,500,000.

Of the Protestant bodies, Dr. Lovejoy said, the combined totals of the north and south branches of the Methodists was $135,000,000, Baptists $70,000,000, Presbyterians $72,500,000, Episcopalians $39,000,000, Congregationalists $26,500,000, and the Disciples of Christ, $20,600,000.

DRY IS RENOMINATED IN KENTUCKY PRIMARY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9 (Special)—A supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, Maurice H. Thatcher (R.), Representative from the Fifth Kentucky District, won his race for the Republican nomination for Congress in Saturday's Kentucky primary by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Thatcher will be opposed in November by S. Merrill Russell, also a dry.

In the sixth district, in which lies Covington, a modificationist, Brent Spence, and a dry, Mrs. Nora G. Layne, both met defeat in the Democratic primary. Irie W. Ware, former Covington postmaster, won. Mrs. John W. Langley, Pikeville, wife of the Representative in Congress convicted in a liquor conspiracy, won the Tenth District Republican nomination from Andrew J. Kirk, incumbent, and R. B. Roberts.

Summer Time in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

THEY have been cleaning house at the Department of the Interior, and in a corner of the basement—there is no attic—that had been passed over in former less thorough overhaulings there were found fur robes, watches, leather holders and other paraphernalia in use in the days when horses and carriages were a part of the equipment of Cabinet officials' establishments. A man's saddle and a side-saddle were also brought to light, these having been used by one of the earlier secretaries and his wife. There will be little use for the side-saddle today.

Horses and carriages were used as late as when Franklin K. Lane was Secretary of the Interior, but they were given up for the automobile in 1916, records show.

The out-of-date equipment was turned over to the General Supply Committee as surplus property.

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Commander John Rodgers, U. S. N., is given flying duty at sea, the service which he greatly prefers to office work at navy headquarters, where he has been for some months.

Commander Rodgers, whose family has been connected with the navy for generations, is one of the foremost naval aviators. He will be recalled particularly for his attempted non-stop flight to Hawaii, which he failed to reach only by a few miles, remaining adrift in the water for days before being found by searchers.

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Balancing the budget in the home echoes the difficulties of adjusting international debts. The Department of Agriculture, which extends its services from the field to the house, takes cognizance of the private difficulty of making income cover expenses. In a desire to help in this delicate and intricate achievement it has, through its Bureau of Home Economics, developed a plan for spending the family income to the best advantage.

The opening sentence arouses hope in the breast of the discouraged citizen and his wife, also a citizen. This is the statement:

"The development of a plan for spending the family income to best advantage means not only better household management, but a margin with which to secure worth-while things, and money for labor-saving devices which help the home maker to gain time for the children, for self-improvement, or for community activities."

Why, that is the ideal that many citizens, especially women, dream of—a margin for worth-while things—money for labor-saving devices—time for self-improvement, or community activities.

"There is no such thing as a standard household budget," Mrs. Woodhouse points out, and many will agree with her. "Each family must make its own. The circular gives helpful hints for doing this. It is necessary to get the whole family interested," says Mrs. Woodhouse, and there's the rub. This guide book to a peaceful haven among the troubled waters of household expenses is offered free by the Department of Agriculture.

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Garrard B. Winston, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, cannot even comment on such a harmless fact as "continued national prosperity," without some apprehension lest the delicately balanced barometer of the stock market should be sent up or down. At a recent conference with capital press correspondents, Mr. Winston was asked for some comment on the rise in General Motors and other stock. Refusing this, a harmless statement on the general prosperity of the country was suggested as a useful "bit" to fill newspaper space on an unusually dull day. But the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, reflecting on past experiences, was taking no chances.

'Whichever way I say it, you'll run right down to your typewriters, and in 15 minutes I'll be getting messages from New York and ticker quotations and a request to explain myself," he said apologetically."

Veering to another tack, one correspondent asked about the possibility of a change in the discount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

"That's out of my province entirely; good day"; said the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

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A new statue is to be placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. Wisconsin has just appropriated funds for a statue of Robert M. La Follette, long a Senator from that State. This will be the first time that anyone has won a place in the Hall within so short a time after his passing on.

Each state is entitled to two statues. Wisconsin sent one of Pere Marquette in 1895 and its other place has remained vacant.

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Mr. Hoover, by the way, has bad luck with his private and personal secretaries. Harold Phelps Stokes, formerly of the New York Evening Post, who has held that post of confidence, and work, is going back to the New York Times.

Christian Herter, his predecessor, left Mr. Hoover to edit the Independent.

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"I like Washington in the summer time," said a young diplomatic secretary recently assigned to service in the State Department after filling a post in Mexico City.

"It is so quiet—no dashing around from one social function to another, plenty of room to move around, swimming pools to cool off in, etc.," he explained.

"Only one thing keeps it from being perfect during July and August. You people here in Washington need to learn a lesson from the Latins. Your hours for working are all wrong. Now if I had my way, all work would begin at 7:30 in the morning. Then at 11:30 you knock off. Nothing more till 4 or 4:30, then work till seven; dine at 9 o'clock."

A move to close certain departments between 11:30 and 4 would encounter opposition in highest official quarters, where the economy and efficiency policies demand long hours of routine.

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Secretary Hoover found a great "gallery" of newspaper men waiting for him on Monday.

He was about as communicative as Secretary Kellogg in these days but was apologetic about it. "Sorry, but I am afraid you will have to get your news somewhere else," he said with a smile at one corner of his mouth.

"Are you going to see the President?" someone asked in desperation.

"I have no plans about that," with a smile in the other corner of his mouth. "I think we ought to let him alone as much as possible."

"That's a new idea," muttered a newspaper man under his breath. "I wonder if he would like to be let alone."

KEROSENE PRICE ADVANCED

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9—Pennsylvania refiners increased kerosene ¼ cent a gallon.

A Store-Wide Event
Willis-Smith-Crall Co.'s
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Now in Full Swing
"Norfolk's Quality Furniture Store"
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Fine Footwear and Hosiery
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and it will be the part of wisdom to choose now, before the increase in prices certain to occur in a Fur Season such as this promises to be.

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DRY GOODS
We carry a complete line of Kleinert's Rubber Goods.
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Make this "Your Bank"
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Corner 3rd and Broad Streets
RICHMOND, VA.
"Friendly Banking Service that Starts our Best Yet."

MR. CRISTMAN OPENS CAMPAIGN

Makes First Speech in Senate Race Against Mr. Wadsworth's Wet Stand

By a Staff Correspondent

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 9—Franklin W. Cristman formally opened his campaign as an independent Republican for the seat of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., in a speech before the second annual Round Lake Citizenship Conference here.

A few hours earlier from the same platform Bishop Adna Wright Leonard, referring to presidential aspirations of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, had declared that the United States is a Protestant country of which no Roman Catholic can be President.

"No governor can kiss the papal ring and get within gunshot of the White House," declared Bishop Leonard, "and no nullification governor ever will become the leader of a constitution loving people.

"The United States is a Christian Nation and a Protestant Nation, and as long as the English language is interwoven with the word of God, America will remain Protestant."

Advocates Vote Against Referendum

Bishop Leonard, president of the State Anti-Saloon League, took issue with Orville S. Poland, league counsel, who had told conference members that they ought to take no part in the state referendum this fall. The bishop advocated voting against the proposal.

Mrs. Samuel Bens, chairman of the state woman's law enforcement committee, sided with the bishop, and said, "You cannot safely boycott any referendum." Most of the Anti-Saloon League and W. C. T. U. leaders stood with Mr. Poland.

Mr. Cristman, who has twice been elected to the State Senate as a Republican, declared that the Republican Party in New York "lacks leadership, has no ideals, and is on record as a trimmer, asking solely for votes to maintain and hold office."

He based his appeal for votes solely on his stand in favor of prohibition; he rehearsed the benefits of prohibition, attacked the Legislature for submitting a referendum in the coming election and criticized the stand of his opponent, United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, against the Volstead Act. He touched upon no other issues, national or state, outlined no policies and made no pledges, other than his out-and-out advocacy of the dry causes.

"False to Republican Ideals"

"I charge, here and now, openly and publicly, that the men who voted for the so-called referendum were false to Republican ideals," he said. "The leadership which they were following was false leadership. It was leadership designed to hand over to the so-called wets the great State of New York. These Republicans and leaders, who have united with the Democrats to submit this referendum, are false to the fundamentals of the Republican Party. The Republican Party has always stood for upholding, in the Federal Government, those matters that have been delegated by the states to the Federal Government.

"If there is any one thing that has been an ideal of the Republican Party, it has been to sustain the Federal Government in matters that the Federal Constitution delegates to the Federal Government. Has it ever happened before in the history of the Republican Party, or of any party deserving the respect of good citizenship, that the party should dodge a given question and expect anything but defeat? It is time that political parties learn that they cannot go to the people of the State of New York without an ideal, merely begging office."

He protested against making the Government of the United States a barkeeper, as he charged would be the case if the Government should undertake the control of the liquor traffic under some such system as that of Quebec. And he asserted that for too long much of the enforcement of the Volstead Act has been in the hands of its enemies who have produced the conditions of which they complain.

"Remember the Saloon"

"Remember the saloon!" he urged. "Remember the drunkards of the street corners. Remember the crimes which were committed by those under the influence of liquor. Remember the blocks of voters who were led out and voted at the polls. And then ask yourselves whether there was more personal liberty under conditions like those than there is today when our liberties as citizens are not shackled by a lawful liquor traffic."

Lieut.-Gov. Seymour G. Lowman, Republican, told the conference that he intended to support his party in the coming lection. He said that he opposed the state prohibition referendum, but he advised the friends of temperance not to ignore it.

"You must fight the referendum at the polls," he declared. "To do otherwise shows weakness."

He charged lack of enforcement of prohibition in New York State saying, "Things are certainly wide open now. Local authorities are helpless without a state liquor law. All control was swept away when Governor Smith signed the repeal of the state enforcement code."

Redistricting Opposed

He attacked the reapportionment of state legislative districts and the consolidation of up-state counties as attempts of New York City to rule the State and declared that they are designed to shift legislative control to the metropolis.

"Those who advocate this plan," he said, "are the same ones who have boosted state expenditures from $85,000,000 to $179,000,000 in the six years of administration under Gov. Alfred E. Smith."

President Coolidge and Mr. Cristman shared applause when Bishop Leonard stated that Mr. Cristman unqualifiedly supports the Administration policies and added, "If we only had a few more Coolidges scattered through the Nation with poise and courage, we would grapple with the liquor traffic and end it."

There were cries of "no" from the audience when Bishop Leonard demanded, concerning Senator Wadsworth, "Can I support a man as wet as the Pacific Ocean who is against a part of the Constitution?"

Sees Pledge Violated

"You cannot be loyal Methodists and loyal to Mr. Wadsworth at the same time," he asserted. "Mr. Wadsworth with others of the Republican Party violated the pledge that was given that if a Republican majority were elected to both houses of the Legislature a state enforcement code would be re-enacted. Mr. Wadsworth could have prevented the violation of that pledge and he did not do so."

Bishop Leonard declared that "the united church and patriotic groups can and will defeat Mr. Wadsworth," but that to do this ministers must make the election their personal responsibility, church societies must become active, temperance groups must become aroused, young people must be brought into the campaign and every community must raise up a committee to register and vote its dry citizens.

"We are here to win and win we shall," he said. The summary and challenge of the conference was given by Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The opposition to prohibition comes from the underworld and "an anti-social aristocracy," said Mr. Davis.

A "Temperance" Measure

"Their remedy for the present bootlegging is to permit the sale of beer and wines as a 'temperance' measure calculated to decrease the consumption of spirituous liquors. If such were the case one would naturally expect that in wine-producing France, where in 1913 the per capita consumption of wine amounted to 26.2 gallons, that the use of spirits would be practically unknown. Official statistics, however, show that the per capita consumption of spirits in the same year, 1913, amounted to 2.5 gallons, while in the same year the United States, which consumed a little more than half a gallon of wine per capita, consumed only 1.5 gallons of spirits. France, with her harmless temperance promoting wines, consumed 4.95 gallons of absolute alcohol per capita, more than as much as both England and the United States combined."

Youth was defended by Elmer Yelton, superintendent of the State Sunday School Association, and Leroy Gates, president of the State Young People's Council, made up of youth from various denominations.

"If the liquor forces were as split up as the church of God they would have been licked a year ago," said Mr. Gates. He added: "Youth resents vehemently the charge of liquor propagandists that they must be rescued from the effects of prohibition. The boys and girls of the Nation need no liquor advocate to save them from the beneficial effects of a law which in spite of its enemies is promoting national sobriety."

Gateways With a Form of Architecture Peculiarly Their Own

Upper Left: In Szeklarland, Transylvania. The Boxlike Structure Above the Smaller Gate Is Doubtless a Pigeon Cote; Center: Gateway Entirely of Stone in Lower Austria on the Danube; Right: a Decorative Roof Serves as Ornament. Also in Lower Austria; Lower Left: This Style Is Peculiar to the Village of Zakopane, Galicia.

The Gateways of Central Europe Designed by Peasant Craftsmen

The Style in Pigeon-Cotes Does Not Vary; But There Are No Two Gates Alike in Town

PEASANT homesteads are rich in examples of the innate love of beauty of these simple people. This is shown everywhere in the decoration of interiors, in personal ornaments, in national dress, and in the adornment of eaves, gables, balconies, facades, doors. Even the gateways have a form of architecture peculiarly their own. In Central Europe there are still as many varieties of art to be seen as there are villages. Examples are also to be found in the different museums devoted to peasant lore and ethnography in Graz, Zakopane, Budapest, Vienna, Nuremberg, Zurich, Salzburg, Linz—to mention but a few—and in small local collections in remote towns and even in the villages themselves.

The ornaments are expressed in a variety of styles, in chip carving, in fresco paintings. In some places both manners of adornment are to be seen on one and the same building, as is also primitive sculpture done in wood or in plaster. Indeed the diversity of ornamentation, and the innumerable combinations of design even in small compositions seem incredible. In both Slav and German countries gateways crowned with the heads of animals, deer, boars, or rams are common. Some attribute this custom to traditions handed down from heathen times. Others believe the heads to be impressions of what a particular peasant may have seen in the near-by forest. Be that as it may, whatever form the ornament takes, there is striking evidence of genius in the work of the peasants of both sexes.

Looking Eastward

In that part of Transylvania formerly known as Szeklerland, the heart of what was formerly Hungary, the gateways are in a variety of forms, no two being alike. Their peasant-builders have stamped their own individuality on the very entrance to their homes in the lonely villages situated in the mountain fastnesses. One feature, however, common to all is the pigeon-cote, which takes a box-like form with rows of holes. It is always fixed facing East, since the primitive Magyars, the first Hungarians, came from Asia and brought their customs and traditions with them, even to the manner of building. Although since those remote times many modifications have been introduced, the gateways may be justly regarded as the last survivals of wooden architecture, akin to the Perso-Turkish.

Where the gateways are of stone they bear above them wooden laths, crossed to form an ornament. This kind is common to the villages situated on the Danube, in Lower Austria. Sometimes the gateways are built entirely of stone, but even here the feeling for decoration is present. Others again are wholly of wood, with a decorative roof which serves for ornament.

One of a Kind

In Zakopane, a delightful village on the Galician side of the Tatra mountains—now restored to Poland—where the houses and overhanging roofs are built entirely of wood, the gateways are adorned with pierced carvings, no two patterns being alike. Indeed, so distinct is the peasant art here that it is known as the "Zakopane style."

In the Bukovina, which now belongs to Rumania, the gateways are ornamented with geometrical designs executed in various colors, red being predominant. In both North and South Tyrol chip carving is favored. This is sometimes brushed over with blue or red. Though there are diversities of ornamentation, they always bear some sort of resemblance common to the particular district.

In Bavaria something like this may be observed as also in other parts of South Germany where wood is plentiful. In North Germany stone is more commonly used, but everywhere there is the same impulse to decorate. As a rule the peasant builds his own house. Failing that, one comes to the help of the other, each performing whatever work he is best fitted for.

BOSTON LITHUANIANS TO MAKE PILGRIMAGE

To Take Part in Historical Days in Philadelphia

More than 100 Lithuanians from Boston and surrounding communities will sail from Boston Aug. 26 for Philadelphia, where they will unite with former countrymen from other parts of the United States in the observance of "Lithuanian Day" at the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia Aug. 28. A general conference will be held on that date by the Lithuanian committee of Philadelphia, it being a patriotic anniversary of special significance to the people of that race.

The opening session will be held in Independence Hall. A parade will be held after lunch to be followed by an historical pageant depicting the history and progress of Lithuania. The program will be made up of native costume displays, folk dances and songs and hymns by a chorus of 100 voices. A pageant, "Pagan Lithuania," is also to be given. The return to Boston will be by boat Aug. 31.

The new Sesquicentennial stamped envelopes being issued by the Government will go on sale at the post offices in Boston Thursday morning. Reports from Philadelphia, where the special envelopes have been on sale for a week and where the first lot was manufactured, state that advance orders for the envelopes call for 100,000,000.

The design of the new stamp on the envelopes is an embossed Liberty Bell partly surrounded by a wreath, with the dates 1776 and 1926 on either side. Below is the inscription "Sesqui-Centennial Exposition."

MARBLEHEAD TO HOLD HEARINGS ON ZONING

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special)—Public hearings for the consideration of the tentative plans for zoning regulations have been announced by the planning board to be held at 8 in the evening in various sections of the town on different dates.

Wednesday, Aug. 11, a hearing will be held in the chapel at Marblehead Neck for that district; Monday, Aug. 16, in the Wyman Memorial Chapel, Lafayette Street, for Devereaux and Clifton districts, and Wednesday, Aug. 18, in Old Town Hall for Peaches Point and shore districts. A general hearing for the central district will be held in Abbot Hall, the date to be announced.

SLOT MACHINES DESTROYED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Confiscated slot machines to the number of 690 and estimated value of $87,000 were destroyed here by sheriff's order on the city's streets near the county building, where they had been stored. Some thousands of dollars in small denominations found in the machines were turned over to the County Treasury. At the same time a large quantity of liquor accumulated by the sheriff's office was poured out in the street.

PLAYGROUND TRACT OFFERED HAMPDEN

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 9 (Special)—Mrs. J. C. Stoddard of this city has placed at the disposal of one of the schools of the neighboring town of Hampden a strip of land, formerly part of the Conduskeag Canoe and Country Club golf course, for use as a playground.

The lot extends from the clubhouse driveway to Cottage Street and includes the first, second, third, fourth and fifth holes of the course and most of the sixth fairway.

EDUCATIONAL FUND GIVEN TO WISCASSET

WISCASSET, Me., Aug. 9 (Special)—A trust fund "to be expended in such ways as, in the opinion of the trustees, shall be of the greatest value to the moral and educational interests of the people of Wiscasset" is established by the will of Anna Foote Grant.

The trustees are to be the pastor of the First Parish Church, the postmaster and Joseph P. Tucker. The first semiannual payment is already available and indicates that several hundred dollars will accrue annually.

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Art News and Comment

City of London Art Treasures

By FRANK RUTTER

London, July 27

AN EXHIBITION of unique character has been organized by the Board of Education, and is on view in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. It consists of close on 700 works of art lent by 58 of the Livery Companies of the City of London. Guests who have been privileged to attend city banquets have caught glimpses of the magnificent silver plate of which so many of these companies are the proud possessors, but their art treasures are by no means limited to plate, and the loan collection now on view, in addition to the great array of metalwork, includes furniture, tapestries, embroideries, carvings, illuminated charters and other art objects.

Admirably arranged in chronological order, these exhibits bear eloquent testimony to the excellence of early English craftsmanship and reveal the fluctuations of taste in design through successive reigns from the Tudors to the Hanoverians.

An Honorable History

The history of the London Companies is ancient and honorable. It was during the reign of Edward III that the trade guilds or fraternities were entirely reconstituted and, owing to their assumption of a distinctive dress (or livery), came to be called "Livery Companies." While zealous in protecting their own craft and in advancing the interests of their members, the companies have never been merely selfish in their activities. It is claimed that their object was "for the greater good and profit of the people," and throughout the centuries the Livery Companies have done much philanthropic work.

In supporting their dignity and prestige the companies evolved various ceremonies which called for decorative accessories, and in this way they became munificent patrons of art. Of the barges which formerly played an important part in the ceremonial functions of the companies none remains, but a number of objects which originally belonged to them are exhibited, so that an echo of their ancient pageantry on the river Thames is resuscitated by the assemblage of carved and gilt figureheads, streamers and banners which give a note of festivity to the collective display at South Kensington.

Early Silverwork

When we remember the rapacity of the English kings, from Henry VIII to Charles II, whose exactions frequently compelled the companies to sell or pawn their plate, and the losses sustained when most of the city halls were destroyed in the great fire of 1666, we cannot be surprised that few examples of medieval silverwork have survived. The earliest piece in the exhibition is a silver-gilt "Standing Cup & Cover" with blue enamel enrichment, hall-marked for 1499, the gift of Sir Thomas Leigh to the Mercers' Company, and another early example is the "Cressener Cup," hall-marked for 1503, belonging to the Goldsmiths.

Sixteenth-century metal work is also represented by a variety of salt-cellars for ceremonial use and finely engraved cups and tankards. Prominent among the latter is a "Standing Mazer," with hall mark for 1523, of which the cover and foot are said to be from the designs of Holbein. This cup was a personal gift from Henry VIII to the Barbers' Company, and it exicted the admiration of Samuel Peyps. The beautiful "Bowes Cup," crystal with gilt mounts and enamel shield, belonging to the Goldsmiths, is an elaborate example of a standing cup of slightly later date.

Commonwealth and Restoration

The troubled years of Charles I, so disastrous to the companies, saw the introduction of a form of loving cup on a tall baluster stem with a capacious bowl, which prevailed throughout the century; but during the Commonwealth these cups as a rule were simple and with very slight ornamentation. About this time a flat-topped tankard made its appearance and was much in favor for the next 50 years.

But with the Restoration there came a complete change of style, and this period is well represented at South Kensington. The renewed zest for duxury is seen in splendid loving cups richly repoussé with acanthus leaves, large flowers and foliage, and in tankards and porringers similarly decorated or engraved with Chinese ornaments or delicate heraldry. Finely engraved examples of the helmet-shaped ewer with its accompanying dish are also shown.

To the middle or latter part of the seventeenth century belong a number of the ceremonial salt-cellars which are a feature of the city banquets. Usually resembling an hour-glass in shape; and either circular, square or polygonal in plan, these are almost always devoid of ornament. The large and exceptionally elaborate example, given by Thomas Seymour to the Goldsmiths, was thus referred to by Pepys on April 27, 1662:—

"Visited the Mayor, Mr. Timbrell, our anchor-smith, who showed us the present they had for the Queen; which is a salt-cellar of silver, the walls christall, with four eagles and four greyhounds standing up at the top to bear up a dish; which indeed is one of the neatest pieces of plate that ever I saw."

A Gift of Pepys

Also associated with the diarist is a "Ewer and Rosewater Dish," with hall mark for 1677, which Pepys himself gave to the "Worshipful Company of Clothworkers." Another pleasing piece with literary associations is a sixteenth Centuary "Serpentine Tankard," with silver-gilt mounts, which is said to have belonged to Izaak Walton.

Numerous fine candlesticks of the eighteenth centuary reveal a further activity of the silversmith, and these approximately lead us to the great silver chandelier, with hall mark for 1752, belonging to the Fishmongers' Company, and the only example in the possession of any of the Livery Companies.

The artistic treatment of heraldry in silver may be studied in an extensive group of beadles' staves and a number of the badges worn by the companies' barge-masters. A valuable group of English clocks and watches is contributed by the Clockmakers' Company. Among other exhibits the group of charters and grants of arms have a twofold attraction; they are valuable historical documents, some dating from the fifteenth century and even earlier; while they show rich illuminated borders and fine writing. One belonging to the Needlemakers' Company has the distinction of being the only charter granted during the Commonwealth and is illustrated with a portrait of the Protector.

Masters' Chairs

Of the furniture the most imposing display is the series of masters' chairs, such as almost every company possesses, which date from the time of Charles II onward and are characterized by elaborate workmanship. It is entirely appropriate that the most handsome and elaborate of these should be the property of the Joiners, a magnificent mahogany chair carved in 1754 by Edward Newman, Master of the Company in 1749. Supplemented by domestic chairs of the eighteenth century and several fine tall-case clocks in walnut, this group admirably illustrates the main trend of furniture design from Restoration to late Georgian times. A unique loan from the Coach-Makers is "The Original Model from which Her Majesty's State Coach was Built in 1762." This was designed by the architect Sir William Chambers, carved by Wilton, and has panels painted by Cipriani.

A place of honor on the walls is given to the magnificent "Carpet" of the Girdlers' Company, made at Lahore and given to the Company by Robert Bell in 1634. A Gothic tapestry, dated 1466 and representing St. Martin and St. Dunstan, lent by the Vintners, and four Gobelin tapestries, illustrating the story of Jason and Medea, lent by the Drapers, are other features of the textile section.

Of the magnificent embroidered palls, dating from the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, of the collection of garlands or crowns worn on election by masters and wardens, some embroidered, dating from Elizabethan times, others with silver mounts or a later period, it is impossible to speak in detail. Volumes might be written on the contents of this exhibition, which yet is far from exhausting the art treasures possessed by the Livery Companies of London. But never before has so extensive a collection of these treasures been brought together for public exhibition. It is a collection which for its fine workmanship and historical interest may be pronounced in some ways the most unique in the world.

Robert Laurent

INTERVIEWING the sculptor, Robert Laurent, is not altogether a simple matter. It is an instance when silences deep and long are substituted for eloquence; when the platitudinous questions of the interviewer resound mercilessly in the gallery. The artist remains mute to the appeal. He is remarkably old fashioned. For what artist has not an "æsthetic" of his own in these days of theory and abstraction? There are few that cannot hold forth at length with their peculiar notions of how the thing should be done; there are few that are unpracticed in expressing their thoughts with conviction and powerful certainty. There is a great deal of talk and often too little art. One wonders a little sometimes if the artists are not releasing too much of their energy in the heat of discussion.

If one cannot discover fluency of speech in this sculptor, one will find the capacity for being fluent in his work, which has been received so very enthusiastically in New York. Mr. Laurent is one of the few sculptors that surmounts the material and incorporates it into the thought. So many that try a hand at this difficult art succeed in fashioning so much stone into recognizable shapes. This artist takes the block of alabaster or choice boards and carves forms that are rounded or flat, modified or detailed, according to the appropriateness of the material. The thought is beautifully merged with the material,

"Plant," by Robert Laurent.

with the resulting feeling that one grew out of the other.

"I take the piece of alabaster," says Mr. Laurent, "and some idea occurs to me that fits into its bulk. The piece is never smooth and symmetrical and so one is immediately limited and dominated by its peculiarities. There is the smoothness and roughness of surface to consider, the light and color, the transparency, the areas of thickness and thinness."

When one looks at the eventual figure that results it would seem that there were no limitations at all upon the artist. There is suppleness and fullness of form, exquisite mobile line that swells and lowers rhythmically and mysteriously. In spite of the conventional character of all his things there is vitality in every part of the surface, a sensitiveness to the animating qualities that distinguish true sculpture from merely fashioned stone.

Mr. Laurent enjoys working in various materials, changing his method in each. Sometimes a fine soft wood lends itself to a flower motive, sometimes to relief representing some conventional religious arrangement. In all his things there is appropriateness, nothing seems misrepresented or exaggerated or sentimentalized. It is the true artist that submerges himself completely until the job is done.

One cannot place Mr. Laurent in any of the specific groups that dramatize the subject of "modern sculpture. "I began with an interest in the Negro sculpture that was in vogue several years ago," he says. "But I suppose I didn't belong, for I have changed, although I do not regret having gone through that phase. There are many beautiful things among the old Negro sculptures. But each man must find for himself his own way of doing the thing. That is the only time when he functions naturally as an artist.

D. A.

The Toledo Museum

Toledo, O., Aug. 5

Special Correspondence

THE Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of selected paintings by American artists forms the summer exhibit in three galleries of the Toledo Museum of Art. Seven of the artists in the group, John Carlson, Gari Melchers, Robert Henri, Frederick Waugh, George Elmer Browne, Paul Dougherty and F. Luis Mora, are represented in the Museum's permanent collections. At the close of the exhibit two of the canvases on display will become the permanent property of the museum. The one, "Silent Places," a winter landscape by Walter L. Koeniger, has been given by Arthur J. Secor, president of the museum; the other, "Southhaven Mill," by W. Granville-Smith, has been purchased by the Henry W. Ranger Fund, National Academy of Design, and presented to the Toledo Museum of Art.

"Hills of Barrington," a magnificent landscape by Chauncey F. Ryder, is one of the outstanding oils in the exhibition. A delightful glimpse of an English country home is caught in W. Elmer Schofield's portrayal of "Devon Farm." "Little Trio," by John C. Johansen, and "On the Beach," by Jean MacLane, (Mrs. Johansen) reveal the individual ability of these two artists. Robert Henri's "Gipsy" is one of the artist's many portraits giving evidence of his unusual ability to portray distinct types. It is a colorful canvas handled in a masterful manner.

A splendid example of Gari Melcher's more recent work is his painting of "The Hunters." Other portrait studies are "Danty," by George Luks; "New Americans," by F. Luis Mora; "Miss S.," by Alice Kent Stoddard; "Girl in Grey Scarf," by William Starkweather; "Portrait," Nicolai Fechin, and the "Flower Girl," by R. Sloan Bredin.

Powerful surf studies are "The Restless Pacific," by Howard Russell Butler; "Near the Rumnel Stone," by Paul Dougherty; "Broken Stream," by Carl W. Peters; "Tidal Surf," Frederick J. Waugh; "South Sea Foam," by William Ritschel, and "The Main Coast," by Stanley W. Woodward.

Completing the list of exhibitors are Catharine Morris Wright, Roy Brown, Edward Volkert, Robert Spencer, Edith Briscoe Stevens, Everett Warner, W. C. L. White, W. Renwick Taylor, S. Walter Morris, Dixie Selden, Henry G. Keller, Jonas Lie, Carl Krafft, Felice Waldo Howell, Ernest Lawson, Ettore Caser, Hayley Lever, Lillian Genth, Carl Lawless, George Pearse Ennis, Nancy M. Ferguson, Ora Coltman, Ernest Albert and Walter E. Baum.

ANOTHER ROMNEY PASSES TO AMERICA

The Portrait of Mrs. Bromley Davenport, Recently Purchased by Duveen Brothers of New York at the Auction Rooms of Christie's in London for £60,900. This Portrait Was Painted in 1782, and Is From the Collection of Brig.-Gen. Sir William Bromley-Davenport, K. C. B., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Chester, of Capesthorne Hall, Cheshire, England, a Direct Descendant of the Subject of the Painting.

El Greco's Contribution

EL GRECO was the pupil of Titian and considerably influenced by Tintoretto and Michelangelo. In other words, he was the pupil of the tradition which had pushed to its furthest extremes the color vision based on the red scale of colors. Titian was perhaps its greatest master, and it is perhaps permissible to say that he and his school saw "red" without risk of the reader interpreting this expression in the modern sense. This school painted flesh tints as pink as possible.

El Greco left the warm colored landscape of Italy which gave birth to the red vision, and went to dwell in Toledo, looking down upon the colder and more silvery aspect of the great plain of Castille. He departed violently from the traditions of his Italian masters because he forsook the warm color scale. He saw "cold." That is to say, he adopted the scale of blue colors, giving preference to the silvery tints to be found in particular in this tonality.

For us, who today regard El Greco as one of the greatest artists of all time, it is difficult to realize how bold his departure from tradition was, especially in an age when independence in such matters was more startling than it would be today. And here we find the reason why the appreciation of El Greco is, broadly speaking, only a generation old. It it about a generation since the great impressionists gained appreciation. They, like El Greco, saw "cold." Their vision made them confess, unlike Rubens, that the world was not wrapped up in the warm pink veil which the great Italian painters of the close of the Renaissance had revealed to us. The art of the impressionists was revolutionary, because, like El Greco, they had the courage to paint in accordance with their vision; that is, they saw "cold," and said so.

It needed painters more or less contemporary, such as the impressionists, to open our eyes to the beauty of El Greco's vision of the world, and this explains why, for nearly 300 years, El Greco's genius, which even today is perhaps not appreciated at its full value, was ignored.

Not everybody realizes how strongly we are influenced to see things in the warm red scale of the artistic tradition to which centuries have accustomed us. The revolution in art created by Rembrandt, who saw neither blue nor red, presents a similar case, with differences too subtle for examination here.

It must not be supposed, however, that El Greco's importance in the history of painting is dependent purely on his incredible achievement of having attained a vision to which other painters attained only three centuries after him. There is much else which contributes to his uhique position in the hierarchy of art. It is not surprising that so bold a rebel threw to the winds the accepted canons of the structure and proportions to be observed in painting. He elongated his figures, he set next to over-life-size portraits human figures which, measured by mathematics, would have been pygmies in proportion.

El Greco, however, was not the man to fly in the face of honored traditions for the sake of originality. He knew what he was doing. He knew that he must preserve unity within his composition, and he did so by means of a boldness which alone could control and harmonize his apparent unorthodoxy.

Violent high lights helped to adjust apparently disproportionate elements to the rest of his canvas. The description of the means by which he destroyed and reconstructed tradition and paved the way for a new vision for future generations could be amplified at great length. The essential quality which has given not only unity but greatness to his work was the unifying power which emanated from a noble character, a painter capable of everything, whose ideals as a man and as a painter are unrivaled in their loftiness.

The Lyme Art Association Show

Lyme, Conn., Aug. 5

Special Correspondence

THE Lyme Art Association exhibition, which opened on July 31, will continue until Aug. 28, and marks the twenty-fifth anniversary, or annual. It is quite the most interesting and colorful show that has been given hree, and the importance of these exhibitions has steadily grown. More painters of note each year are finding their way to Lyme.

William S. Eaton, engineer and manufacturer of Sag Harbor, N. Y., has for five years given a prize of $500. This year he gives $1000 in prizes, the effect of which is plainly indicated by the presence of larger and more important canvases.

The Eaton Prize was awarded to Ivan G. Olinsky for his "Tosca in White," a portrait of his younger daughter in a loosely fitting white blouse against a white background, making a problem that would baffle almost any painter. The flesh faintly gleaming through the material of the blouse is charmingly suggested. The hands in this portrait are especially to be commended.

"The Green Door," by Gregory Smith, captured the Museum Purchase Prize. The picture is allotted to Hackley Gallery of Arts, Muskegon, Mich, which is fortunate to have so lovely a canvas. We doubt if any painter in America can more nearly approach the mystery of moonlight. The subject matter is an old Colonial white house filling two-thirds of the canvas with its "green door," the delicately suggested figure, the play of pale shadows on the white front, the knowing reserve of red, its looseness in treatment, would make this canvas an outstanding one in any exhibition.

"On Vermont Hills," by Guy Wiggins to the present writer represents the artist at his best in his quest for a newer and more vital expression. Its pattern of blue hills, sunny fields, and flaming maples are excellently handled.

"Shifting Sunspots," by Edward Volkert, is a realistic portrait of oxen and an old cart resting in the shade of an old tree. How can paint produce more realistically sunny hours, or the charm of the passing dignified beasts of toil?

Wilson Irvine's "Cherry Blossoms" is painted in late afternoon light over Candlewood Ledge, in Hamburg, a great, towering hill over the cove, against which cherry blossoms are thrown. It is to be noted that the color is more vigorous and the technique more free than usual. Contrasted to this in treatment is "Canal, Martigues," by the same painter. This is an attempt to give something of the opalescent shine on the buildings and water in this lovely little forgotten village by the sea.

"Dogwood," by Charles Vezin, is one of the surprises of the exhibition. It is a delight to note this artist's progress.

"Midsummer Bouquet," by Harry L. Hoffman, is realistic, with its charming splashes of color and artistic arrangement. It is always a joy to come upon one of Mr. Hoffman's flower canvases.

Clark G. Voorhees's "Turtle Bay, Bermuda," is a canvas which, in its beauty of blue-green sea and gleaming sands and hillsides, explains why people are enamored of the islands of the Caribbean. This canvas was sold to the Government of Bermuda.

Carleton Wiggins is represented by two large canvases. "The Return of Spring" gives one decidedly the feeling of spring, with sheep and the young lambs in the luscious new pasture. "The Hilltop," by Percival Rosseau, represents two fine hunting dogs in full cry. It has the real feel of an October day and entices one to the hills.

Robert Vonnoh's portrait of "Dr. Edward L. Keyes" has a strength in delineation of face, and well portrays a man of force, of action. In this portrait and in "The Clearing Hour," Mr. Vonnoh indicates that he is adding to his powers.

"Lingering Winter," by Bruce Crane, is of the hills of Lyme in early March, when the tawny sides are dappled with spots of the lingering snow. William S. Robinson's "Riverbanks" is a story of laurel against streams and meadow. Its freshness of color and most interesting technique invite you to linger. The simplicity of Ann Crane's "Solitude," its clarity of color, makes it attract attention. "Annette," by George E. Burr, is distinguished by a richness of tone and a mellowness of color that fit charmingly the quaint little maid who sits for her portrait. Something of the same quality that distinguishes Burr's "Annette" is found in the "Figure Study," by Lucien Abrams. Eugene Higgins has a very fine little canvas, "In Lyme." An ox-drawn load of hay in a brightly lighted meadow against which are silhouetted two sturdy oaks, gives one a feeling of freshness and joy.

There is something most appealing about the gallery devoted to sketches, telling the story of the artists at play. William Chadwick won the W. S. Eaton sketch prize for his amusing group made for the most part in the environs of Savannah, Ga.; these promise fine things from Chadwick's brush. Harry Hoffman plays in Bermuda waters during the winter to good effect. A group of eight sketches by Wilson Irvine represents as many adventures in technique. One admires the venturesome ones who stay out of ruts. Everett Warner is showing 10 sketches. He goes far afield for inspiration and gives us something of the zest he must feel in new places. James Goodwin McManus is a newcomer to the colony and with his strength and freshness of color is a real accession.

Henry Poore's No. 445 is a portrait of a hound which would grace any collection. No. 412, by E. Maxwell Albert, takes one back to the romantic days of the "Louis"—idlers among fountains in a garden. William S. Robinson experiments in the hills of Vermont and one is glad for his misty days and the pattern of clouds and their shadows on hills, and for the passing shower.

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THE HOME FORUM

Should Novel Writers Read?

A LITTLE reading is by no means a dangerous thing for people whose talent is for the novel. Some may not wholly agree with this pronouncement, for any whose business it is to watch current American literature must have noticed in its growing body of criticism a distinct impatience with form, tradition and beauty. I say this because a critic is sometimes better known by what he disapproves than by what he permits. The underlying objection expressed in this criticism or approval is against education and only superficially against tradition, for men can no more refrain from traditions than beavers from making dams.

Too much respect for form, too much deference to tradition, too much leaning on beauty are mistakes and do not encourage originality, but there is today very little danger of any of these appearing in the American novel. It would take a large book to cover the whole ground, and, therefore, leaving all other forms aside, I stick to the novel and inquire whether a novelist be the worse for having done some reading, i. e., for a little education? Well, there is a good deal to be said on both sides of this question. Novel writing, no matter what the advertisements may say, cannot be taught; the novel is peculiarly a part of English literature, and it most distinctly cannot be swaddled in the academic, for great novels must show the perception of the comic or the humorous. To be a great or a very good novelist, you must be right, but you need not worry too much about being correct. A novel is not built on the same plan as a doctoral thesis. Having all the education in the world will not make a novelist, but does having no education make a writer do better work, and does it increase the treasuries of American literature?

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It is an old saying by this time that Henry Fielding was the father of the English novel. When one reads his prose, one becomes aware of a certain amenity, a certain intellectual good nature that are as much a part of his style and substance as his plot or the sentence construction. His was a coarse age. We need no more of that coarseness, but the genius in his work shines out so that it becomes historic. That genius was his own, probably in any case it would have been expressed some way or other, but would it have had the effect it did, supposing Fielding not to have had the reading which he did? You cannot help believing that the amenity, the balance and the power not to waste seriousness were his because he was what is called an educated man, with a trained instinct for form and melody, two things that are needed if Matthew Arnold is right in saying that "the two great sources of the interesting are distinction and beauty." By "distinction" do not let us understand mannerisms such as George Meredith's, but the quiet self-assured trueness of theme and pitch that marks a writer's work as a compliment to his readers. Educated in this sense of being well read but not "scholarly," a man has more points of comparison and almost always a fondness for melody and form. Of course, if the pundits of the moment are right and form and melody are nothing, one must not have anything to do with them, but beauty has an odd way of surviving. There is not too much distinction in the American novel at present, but if a certain school is to have its way, distinction is as useless as plate armor.

What did the boys of Fielding's day read at Eton? Homer, Virgil, Ovid and Horace made one compartment, we learn from Mr. Wilbur L. Cross's "History." In addition, selections from Cicero, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus and Pliny; while in Greek they read portions of Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Isocrates and Lucian in Latin translations. They read Latin translations (i. e., the Latin on a page opposite the Greek text) of passages from the Odyssey, from Pindar, from Hesiod, Theocritus and Appollonius Rhodius, together with some of the finer Greek lyrics. In the same way they studied Demosthenes and the dramatists. They read Cæsar, Cornelius Nepos, Terence, Seneca, Juvenal, Plutarch. "Every week the boys recited from memory passages in Latin and Greek—always one from the New Testament on Monday morning; and the upper forms declaimed speeches from Cicero or Sallust or Livy."

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This is the old classical scheme; much Latin, some Greek, a little mild casual arithmetic; it is not a scheme of reading that helps much with automobiles, it is very strikingly not technological, it is not "practical." It would not have the approval of those who wish the college laboratory larger than the library; but consider for a moment what it means in sheer literature and then consider further that it formed a large part of the technical equipment of a great writer. It enriched Fielding's imagination, no doubt, but what it most effected was insensibly to fasten certain general canons in his literary system and accustom him to great workmanship. But Fielding read much besides the classics, both as a youth and as a man; to put it in two words, a great English novelist before ever he had written a line of his romances, knew what had been written for centuries before him without any dilution of his own genius thereby. His reading was equipment, not overloading. Without any doubt it gave him a love for beauty and proportion, flexibility and an impersonal viewpoint.

Lest too much cargo be stowed one side of the ship, I hasten to say that reading and intellect do not make a novelist or anything like it. One does not think of Matthew Arnold doing it; he could write poetry and criticisms, but not novels. Had Edward Gibbon attempted it, the result would have been so majestic that we can but retire in awed silence from the mere imagining of it. My point is merely that reading books does not lessen or deteriorate invention nor do the perception and respect for beauty weaken a writer's power. We are probably past the beauty of the Lady's Book type of the 1850's in prose fiction; for the moment at least the elegant has been laughed into a deserved retreat and much greater sincerity is often seen in its place. But this is no proof that some awareness of beauty in novel writing is not as essential as ever. Certain passages in Hawthorne, in Meredith, in Thackeray and in Hardy flame forever with the poignancy which beauty and beauty alone will ever give, yet each one differs in method from the others. A novel is not a body of statistics. It is a picture, and either subject or technic or both must be beautiful to a certain degree or the whole thing subsides into tepid blamelessness.

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Let me explain and propitiate still further by saying that the reading I mean is something quite different to what is done for "getting up" a subject. Remember the thesis-maker and be warned. Though of course he writes for a living, a novelist writes with his heart, for all the great novels have much compassion in them. He had best write with his head as well, with a head somewhat stored with reading, but a reading done for the love of it without any thought to writing, with no statistical object, and let us hope with not too great an addiction to facts as facts. A man ought to read for years, never worry about remembering what he has read, make plenty of notes and tear them up, and then, when the moment comes and the great benignance floods him till he must make or burst, the general result of his reading with here and there a detail will come back to him, not as so many things that other men have thought of, but as the wondrous treasure of skill and imagination and loveliness always existing for everyone.

Nowadays we cannot spend much time upon Paterculus and Hesiod, but this will not help those who hold much reading to smack of toryism, because there happens to be a large quantity of modern literature in English that would not cloud the limpidity even of best sellers. An acquaintance with this literature may improve style, and style has not yet been outlawed. Such acquaintance teaches the possibilities of fancy and imagination, of grace and strength, of clearness and intelligence. To understand that these entrancing fabrics can be woven by our fellow creatures is as fine as being a king and riding in triumph at Persepolis. We need not take these fancies, we need not make these inventions our own, for they do their sufficient duty in their existence and chasten us in showing that they came not from ourselves. To be aware of these matters gives poise and restraint, it encourages the sense of humor and may lead to some feeling for the Comic which is not all loud laughs, and it has sometimes led to modesty

J. H. S.

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Heavy Surf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I roar and I roar
As sea-hills soar
With my spray-bubbles tossed to the air;
My ways are deep but my waters keep
Small sea-shells perfect and rare.

Above and below
My song full and low
You may hear if you listen with care
A lullaby, lullaby, born of a cloudy sky
Threading the tumult there.

My waters heave
As giants breathe
Great rolls and ridges of height.
But my wave soon breaks and the fringe that it shakes
Is fine and soft and white.

So though I may roar
And lift and lower,
And pound with a mighty power,
My heart sings on as lovely a song
As ere came from the heart of a flower.

Flora Lawrence Myers.

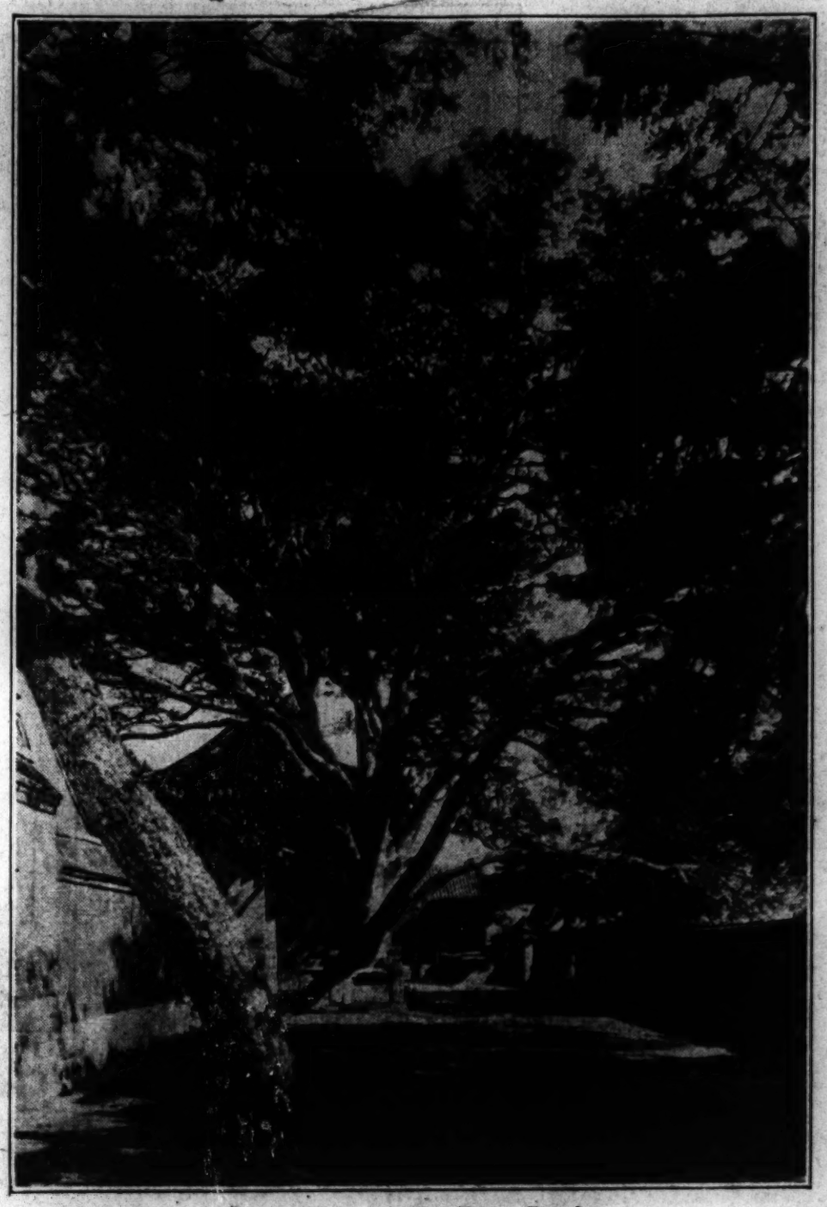
Sunset on the Lawn

Out of my open window I can see a lawn. It lies like an oval pond of green water surrounded by heavy trees. It is trimmed closely about the edges where beds of brilliant flowers drop their petals gently upon its smooth grasses, and from end to end stretch long sharp shadows, for the evening sun is about to slip away behind the cloud pillows.

The lawn is richly toned and richly covered, and an impression of something prosperous and stately rises to my window, something of abundance, of true restfulness. The shadows of the branches are dignified; they fall like the folds of a lady's train resting upon a rich carpet. Almost, in the half light, one might fancy the trees to be gentle personages, standing together, conversing in undertones; every now and then there seems to come the slow, graceful movement of a hand, or the bow of a head, or the almost timid flutter of a fan.

From side to side of the lawn can be traced a mower's pattern—light and dark, light and dark; and where the oldest tree rises in the middle, there is a circle. I cannot now detect that most reminiscent of scents that rises from freshly mown grass; maybe the morning claimed it for its own. The air, rather, is full of evening—no special scent, but a breath of something golden and brilliant and purply-blue.

High in the mauve sky a tiny moon is resting. The trees look up and rustle their fine gowns. One of them, I think, has dropped a diamond upon a blade tip. Tomorrow I will rise very early—maybe I shall find it!



The Moon on an Ancient Chinese Temple

The Temple by Moonlight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The temple moonlight sends a scare of shadows
Here and there, while bamboos hang in silver sheaths
And shake in rustling stealth against the walls.
The cut-up stream in silvered channels leaps
Down terraced ways to feed the silent, crouching lions,
Whose cold watchfulness keeps guard
Against mad clamors from the mountain pass.

Below great elms, white patches, slim islands
In a sea of night, dance recklessly.
Gold tendrils from the moon cling to the unlit rooms,
Homes of the pallid gods that stare in sleep.
The golden shafts trip to the battered doors,
Play at the window squares, but go not in.
These stolid shrines crouch musty black
Below their jeweled roofs, dumb
To the light-fancies of the sky.

Robert Merrill Bartlett.

Tennyson's Earliest Home

Lately our thoughts have been turning to Somersby Rectory, the home in which Tennyson was born and lived for nearly thirty years.

Lincolnshire is often said to be one of the bleakest and least interesting counties in England, but it has a certain beauty of its own. Its immense open stretches, broken only by the graceful windmills with which the whole country is dotted, give one an impression of grandeur, while its sunrises and sunsets are magnificent. At this time of year the hedges which border its lanes are overrun with wild roses and fragile briony bells; and fragrant with honeysuckle, eglantine and meadowsweet and in spring with primroses and violets.

Amidst such surroundings three poet brothers were born between whom the love was so strong that Frederick and Charles rejoiced to find how far Alfred's genius surpassed their own. In "In Memoriam" Tennyson says to his brother Charles,—

"For us the same cold streamlet curl'd
Through all its eddying coves, the same
All winds that roam the twilight came
In whispers of the beauteous world."

"The same cold streamlet" is the brook with which we are all so familiar. It still "chatters" as it "flows to join the brimming river" and its fairy forelands are still "set with willow-weed and mallow." Tennyson's perfect accuracy as to every detail in nature is shown in this early poem. If we follow the Somersby brook as he did we shall see that this poem is not, as some have thought, a fancy picture but an exact description.

To digress for a moment we remember how much Tennyson disliked inaccuracy and how annoyed he was at the young girl who saw nothing but a poetic metaphor in the lines,—

"For her feet have touched the meadows
And left the daisies rosy,"

not realising that as her feet "touched the meadows" the daisies would close and so show only, what he calls elsewhere, "their crimson fringes."

Somersby Rectory is not a dream of beauty, like the rose-covered thatched cottage in Somersetshire, in which Coleridge spent part of his early life, but it is a comfortable house large enough to accommodate the twelve young Tennysons and their parents, as well as the very fine library in which Alfred revelled as a boy. There is what he called a flat lawn and a good garden. Its pastoral surroundings are picturesque for Lincolnshire. Here Tennyson took his full share of athletics and so developed his physical strength that Brookfield once laughingly said to him, "It is not fair that you should be Hercules as well as Apollo." In 1837 the Tennysons were obliged to

"Leave the well-beloved place,
Where first we gazed upon the sky,"

and just before they went a voice whispered to the poet,

"Here thy boyhood sung
Long since its matin song, and heard
The low love language of the bird
In native hazels tassel-hung."

A flood of recollection comes over him and he leaves his birthplace with "pure regret." He had far more beautiful homes afterward, but never one that he loved so well.

Midsummer

Loafing on Maine's red rocks inside a harbor,
I hear the sea-gulls like the sound of bagpipes
Across the blue-green stretches of cool water.
Then silence heaps itself as if some golden,
Invisible moon far off beneath the ocean
Were hoarding up the flowing tides of quiet
That linger in these spruce-encircled inlets.

The lesser notes that ripple on this silence,
Intruding, yet not harsh nor melancholy,
Like wavelets shushing on white sandy beaches,
Or clink of bell-buoys over sunken ledges,
Are gentle overtones to sea-gull music,
Echoing up the shore like haunting bagpipes
Across the sunlit slopes of dancing water.

—Wilbert Snow, in the Century Magazine.

Att göra anspråk på vår bördsrätt

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

NÄR en kvarlåtenskap skall bevakas och uppdelas bland arvingarna, förekommer det sällan, att någon av dem hyser betänkligheter för att framträda med anspråk på sin andel. Många arvingar äro faktiskt så ivriga att komma i besittning av sin del av förmögenheten, att de ofta ävlas om att inregistrera sina anspråk så fort som möjligt. Till och med de, som kunna tänkas hava blott skymten av ett anspråk, äro nästan säkert till hands för att bevaka vad de anse vara sina intressen.

Tänk hur härligt om människor vore lika ivriga att göra anspråk på sin gudomliga arvedel! Varför, kan man väl fråga, göra de icke detta? Helt enkelt därför att många icke ens veta om att de äro arvingar till någon sådan förmögenhet. De hava aldrig hört talas om det gudomliga arv, som med rätta tillkommer dem—eller om de hört därom, kanske de ansett det allt för gott för att vara sant. Bland det goda Christian Science medför är, att den för hela världen uppenbarar det stora faktum, att var och en är arvinge till en underbar andlig arvedel av det goda och att denna bördsrätt kan göras anspråk på vilket ögonblick som helst.

I Första Mosebokens första kapitel läsa vi: "Och Gud sade: 'Låt oss göra människor till vår avbild, till att vara oss lika; och må de råda . . .' Och Gud skapade människan till sin avbild." Hur underbart att begrunda att människan skapades till Guds sanna avbild och likhet och att hon därför återspeglar den gudomliga naturen och egenskaperna och intet annat; att människan, som är Guds, Andens, barn, är andlig och som sådan uttrycker den gudomliga Kärlekens, Sanningens och Livets skönhet och härlighet, fri från varje besmittelse av synd, sjukdom, sorg, plåga eller död, och att oinskränkt frihet och obegränsat herravälde alltid tillhöra henne! Detta är den andliga arvedel av det goda, som människan förlänats av sin skapare; och emedan vi, enligt aposteln Johannes, äro födda "av Gud", är detta underbara arv vårt på grund av vår bördsrätt. Mary Baker Eddy, författare till "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Christian Science' lärobok, insåg detta stora andliga faktum. I ovannämnda bok, sid. 517 och 518, skrev hon därför: "Människan är icke skapad till att bruka jorden. Hennes bördsrätt är att härska, icke att behärskas. Hon är herre över föreställningen om jord och himmel—själv underordnad endast sin Skapare." Må vi då höja våra huvuden och söka att komma till insikt om den andliga människans upphöjda natur—det vill säga människan sådan hon verkligen är—och inse vilken härlig arvedel som tillhör henne såsom Guds barn.

Aposteln Paulus, som var medveten om denna underbara bördsrätt, skrev till romarna: "Vi äro Guds barn. Men äro vi barn, så äro vi ock arvingar, nämligen Guds arvingar och Kristi medarvingar." Denna stora sanning angående människans andliga arvedel gjorde på Paulus ett starkt intryck. Om människan ärver oändlig intelligens, vishet, kärlek och makt från Gud, det goda, kan det då finnas något berättigat mål som hon ej kan uppnå, något gott som hon ej har rätt att eftersträva?

Vilken åtskillnad mellan en del i någon jordisk förmögenhet och denna andliga arvedel! Petrus beskriver den senare som "ett oförgängligt, obesmittat och ovanskligt arv." Den jordiska arvedelen är förgänglig, emedan den är materiell, och hur hastigt den ofta förgår! Hur ofta uppstå icke långvariga och dyrbara rättstvister angående fördelningen av en kvarlåtenskap, och när man hunnit därhän, att förmögenheten skall delas bland de rätta arvingarna, återstår föga därav för dem. Människans himmelska bördsrätt eller arvedel är dock alltid oförgänglig, därför att den är andlig. Ingen kan undanhålla eller förtränga oss någon del därav. Det är en prövad sak, att ju mer den utnyttjas, dess större och mer överflödande blir den.

Då vår bördsrätt är sådan, hur skola vi förhålla oss därtill? Vi böra göra anspråk på den—göra anspråk på den nu! Det är ej nödvändigt att dröja ett enda ögonblick. Den har alltid rätteligen tillhört oss, men vi skola aldrig komma i åtnjutande därav, såvida vi icke förut inse sanningen därom. De finnas, som skulle vilja få oss att tro att människan, som i begynnelsen förlänades herravälde, likväl fallit och förlorat detta herravälde—förlorat sin bördsrätt. Det fordras dock endast ett ögonblicks eftertanke för att man skall förstå, att Guds avbild och likhet, lika litet som Gud själv, skulle kunna falla. Det finns därför absolut ingenting som kan hindra oss från att omedelbart börja förklara, att vi äro Guds barn och att göra gällande det herravälde, som rätteligen tillhör oss. Det är ett tillämpande av detta tillvägagångssätt, sådant det klargöres i Christian Science, som sönderbryter lidandets, sjukdomens, olyckans, fattigdomens och begränsningens fjättrar, varmed de bedrägliga materiella sinnenas falska vittnesbörd tyckes hava bundit mänskligheten. På sidan 226 i "Science and Health" läsa vi: "Den gudomliga Vetenskapen slitar sönder dessa fjättrar, och människans bördsrätt att lyda allenast under sin Skapare gör sig gällande."

True Politeness

Ceremonies are different in every country, but true politeness is everywhere the same. Ceremonies, which take up so much of our attention, are only artificial helps which ignorance assumes in order to imitate politeness, which is the result of good sense and good nature. A person possessed of those qualities, though he had never seen a court, is truly agreeable; and if without them, would continue a clown, though he had been all his life a gentleman usher.—Goldsmith, in "The Citizen of the World."

Claiming Our Birthright

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN an estate is to be probated and divided among the heirs, there is seldom hesitation on the part of any of them to come forward and claim their share of it. Indeed, so great is the eagerness of many heirs to possess their share in an estate, that it frequently happens there is quite a scramble to file their claims as early as possible! Even those who may have only a shadow of a claim are almost sure to be on hand to look after what they consider their interests.

What a splendid thing it would be if there were the same eagerness on the part of people to lay claim to their divine inheritance! Why, it may be asked, do they not do so? Simply because many do not even know they are heirs to such an estate. They have never been told of the divine inheritance which is theirs by right; or, if they have been told, they may have felt it was too good to be true. One of the grand things about Christian Science is that it is making known to the whole world the great fact that every one is heir to a wonderful spiritual inheritance of good, and that this birthright may be claimed at any moment.

In the first chapter of Genesis we read, "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion . . . So God created man in his own image." What a marvelous thing to contemplate—that man was created in the very image and likeness of God, and that therefore he reflects the divine nature and attributes and nothing else; that, being the offspring of God, who is Spirit, man is spiritual, and as such expresses the beauty and grandeur of divine Love, Truth, and Life, free from the least taint of sin, sickness, sorrow, pain, or death, and that boundless freedom and limitless dominion are his always! This is man's spiritual inheritance of good, with which he was endowed by his creator; and because, as the Apostle John tells us, we are "born of God," this wonderful inheritance is ours by right of birth. Mary Baker Eddy, author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, discerned this great spiritual fact, and so on pages 517 and 518 of that volume she wrote: "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker." Let us lift up our heads, then, and try to realize the exalted nature of spiritual man, that is, of man as he really is, and what a glorious inheritance belongs to him as the child of God.

The Apostle Paul knew of this wonderful birthright, and so he wrote to the Romans, "We are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." This great truth of man's spiritual inheritance made a strong appeal to Paul. If man is heir to the infinite intelligence, wisdom, love, and power of God, good, is there any worthy goal to which he may not attain, any good to which he may not aspire?

How different is a share in any earthly estate from this spiritual inheritance! Peter describes the latter as one that is "incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away." The earthly inheritance is corruptible, because material; and how readily it often fades away! How often a long period of expensive litigation ensues over the settlement of an estate, so that by the time it is ready to be divided among the rightful heirs there is very little of it left for them! But man's heavenly birthright, or inheritance, is ever incorruptible, because it is spiritual. No one can withhold or take away any portion of it from us. The more it is used, the greater and more abundant it is known to be.

Such, then, being the nature of our birthright, what shall we do about it? We should claim it—and claim it now! One need not delay a single moment. It has always been ours by right, but we shall never enter into the enjoyment of it unless we first realize the truth about it. There are those who would try to have us believe that though man was endowed with dominion in the beginning, he fell and lost it—lost his birthright; but it requires only a moment's thought for one to see that the image and likeness of God could no more fall than could God Himself. So there is absolutely nothing to prevent us from beginning right now to affirm that we are the children of God, and to assert the dominion which is rightfully ours. It is the practice of this method as revealed in Christian Science which breaks the fetters of disease, sickness, unhappiness, poverty, and limitation, with which the false testimony of the deceitful material senses seems to have bound mankind. And so on page 226 of Science and Health we read, "Divine Science rends asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of sole allegiance to his Maker asserts itself."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

A Veld Vignette

Gruff-toned words of command break the night silence in the great stretches of the veld. It is between three and four in the morning in early summer. Two heavily loaded wagons of merchandise loom in the semi-darkness like huge, ill-defined rock masses.

The transport rider, who owns the wagons and the voice, unrolls himself slowly from the heavy kaross that kept him warm during his short sleep under shelter of the wagon. Fully dressed, he rises from his resting place on the bare ground. A mattress he scorns. Where the earth is too hard to be comfortable, a little hollow scooped out to fit the hip completes his couch.

Huddled up under a sheepskin, Hendrik the Hottentot driver is sleeping in a kneeling position, with forehead resting on his open hands. A prod from the transport rider's foot brings Hendrik into an upright posture. Soon a small fire is lit from the still smoldering embers of overnight. They have a hot drink in enamel mugs out of a thickly sooted iron kettle that has accompanied the transport rider on many a long trek.

By this time the other driver and the two leaders have also shed their sleeping skins and are busy yoking up the patient oxen that have spent the night fastened to the trek-rope. There is a faint glimmer of light in the east, stars pale and gray dawn has come.

With a sharp crack of whip, followed by a shouting of the names of the wheelers (Swartland and Skotland), the lumbering wagons roll forward. A little burnt-out fire remains to mark the camping place.

The transport rider takes his seat on the low box of the leading wagon. He stares fixedly at the far-off range of hills that will end the day's journey. Deaf to the ceaseless creak of the "disselboom," he sits with slightly sagging body, his copper-colored face in thought, silent and expressionless as a leaf.

League upon league of brown veld all round, and overhead the great, blue dome of sky, clear as Saxon eyes. Endless monotony of brooding calm. Now and again a spiraling dust-cloud. Slowly and steadily the oxen plod along, undisturbed by stress of yoke against their muscular necks. Their light hoof-falls raise the white dust, which a gentle morning breeze mercifully carries aside.

On, on goes the trek across the vast Karoo plains with gaunt flanks of brown scrub stretching to the four horizons. The sun mounts the sky and with lance-like shafts smites man and beast. But both have been trained to endurance.

At nine or ten o'clock a halt is called and the teams are outspanned until the afternoon. About four or five o'clock, when the sun's rays are well astant, the trek is resumed up to nine at night. Then for a short but welcome rest.

The cheerful camp fire, with its grill, gives ample comfort to the travelers. Beside the embers glowing red, they have fugitive thoughts of home, while immense night kneels down to gather the desert in her embrace. The yoke-freed oxen settle down ever so softly and leisurely, and a princely drowsiness overtakes the transport rider.

Into the soft folds of the blanket-bed kaross he snuggles, feet toward the dying fire. A lone jackal's far-away plaint is the last link with fading consciousness. The stars in their majestic procession overhead repeat their world-old story, the message of their music unheeded by a faithful transport rider.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Uncle Joe

By MARJORIE WILSON

ON THE edge of a peaty moorland on Dartmoor, stood a little cottage, thatched with brown straw, and surrounded by heather that stretched like a sea into the distance, until it merged into dim blue hills and tors. Here and there gray rocks stood among that purple sea and one could almost imagine the heather like bright waves splashing against their sides, while the peewits wheeled overhead like dark land gulls.

Dicky Bowers, who lived in that cottage with his parents and brothers and sisters, often had thoughts like these. And far away below the nearest village of Dorn, Dicky would sometimes see a thin trickle of smoke crawling like a little gray snake to the skies, and his heart would beat at the sight, for he knew what that meant. A train was there—a hurrying adventure-laden train leading away to the busy bustling world, or perhaps to the sea. And often as he trundled across the moors with his brothers and little sisters, his lesson books under his arm, he was no longer Dicky Bowers on his way to school, but a sailor-man, or a traveler, carrying all his worldly possessions in one small bundle, walking down the harbor quay from some big vessel in a great foreign town. . . . "Like Uncle Joe," he would say to himself. And then in a few minutes he would have forgotten his dreams and would be laughing and playing with his brothers once again.

The Call of the Wind

Always Dicky had a longing for adventure and romance. And each day came and went like the last one—going to school—coming from school—and at night the winds calling him across the lonely moor.

Sometimes up to their cottage door, along a straggling white path, would come the postman. Not often indeed, for months would go by without a sign of that blue figure on a bicycle, but when he did come there was always great excitement at the sight of him, even though he had been known only to leave some printed notice, or post card on his arrival.

But one evening the children saw coming up the garden path a sight they had never seen before.

A telegraph boy!

Mrs. Bowers put down the milk jug from which she was pouring milk, and went to the door, returning in a moment with a thin pinkish envelope, which she opened before the children. Suddenly her eyes filled with tears though somehow Dicky knew they were not tears of sorrow.

"No answer," she called to the boy outside, who jumped on his bicycle, and was soon disappearing into the distance over the moorland path.

For half a moment Mrs. Bowers did not speak, but sank on to a chair near the door, lost in thought. Then she suddenly rose, and clapping her hands together, spoke to all the children in an excited voice.

"Two of you sleep down here tonight. We must make up a bed, your bed upstairs will be wanted. Uncle Joe will be here by 10 o'clock."

Uncle Joe!

Now, if Dicky's mother had said Peter Pan, Dicky would not have been more astounded and certainly not more happy. Uncle Joe! Why he was the man who had done all the things that Dicky spent so much time in dreaming about. He had taken up his little bundle and walked down the road into the big world. How often and often had he listened to his mother talking about him, and begged her to tell him more. She had told him that for years now she had heard nothing of him, and had spoken of the difficulties he had been in when she had last heard—of his poverty, and his neglect to write much, because of the cost of the stamps—and now a telegram! Surely only rich people sent telegrams. Dicky had never known his mother or father to send a telegram or even receive one before.

Anyway what stories he would have to tell them, Dicky thought!

And when Dicky's father came into the room at that moment from digging peat on the moor and heard the news, he put his hand on his wife's shoulder, and smiled at her.

"Ah well, my dear," he said to her, "Times are hard for us, but we will welcome him, and he shall share what we have."

"He will probably arrive back with not so much as twopence in his pocket," Mrs. Bowers answered. "He was ever a wild boy, and couldn't keep any money he earned for 10 minutes at a time, and now maybe he is coming to us for a home. Well, well, perhaps we shall be able to get him a bit of work—And to think of seeing my Joe once again!"

But Dicky was confident that everything would be all right. People like Peter Pan and Uncle Joe who went round the world, and sent telegrams, could not be wanting "a bit of work." Citadels fell before them. Kingdoms became theirs! And in bed that night as he was dropping to sleep, Dicky seemed to hear far away some far-off bells ringing to welcome Uncle Joe across the moor.

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When they all met for breakfast early in the morning, Uncle Joe was not yet down. The day was a Sunday and the sun was shining across the heather outside, and the sky was a blue cloudless roof.

Mrs. Bowers looked happy, but somehow very quiet, as she helped the children to their porridge, and she sat there, gazing away outside the window, as if wondering very hard about something.

"Come now, my dear," said her husband, "we have always pulled along somehow, and one extra to feed for a time won't make much difference. He'll maybe get something to do before long. I'll make inquiries down to Dorn about a job tomorrow."

"But his clothes," said Mrs. Bowers—"just nothing but rags, and we haven't a spare sixpence for the children even, and I should like to do so much for him."

But Mrs. Bowers said no more, for at that moment the door opened, and in walked Uncle Joe.

The children jumped up and surrounded him, and then they all sat down, and while Uncle Joe ate his breakfast, some porridge and a new-laid egg—the last one which Mrs. Bowers possessed—Dicky neglected his, to take in his dream hero.

He certainly looked very much what Dicky had thought he might—young, strong, bronzed, and eyes that looked straight into yours, with a laugh behind them. Yes, that is what Dicky kept finding all the time—an almost fierce earnestness in them at moments, but always that laugh behind them. They were laughing at him now, for Uncle Joe, who sat next to him, was pinching his cheek and asking his name.

"And what are you going to do when you are big?"

"Oh, have adventures," said Dicky. "Lots and lots. I want to go to sea. I want to be like you one day. I—"

Uncle Joe stuck out a big shoe from under the table. In it were holes, and the edge of his trousers, Dicky noticed, was ragged.

"And dress like me, eh?" The eyes were still laughing.

Yes, he was poor, there was no doubt, but he had had a glorious time. Dicky was sure of this somehow.

"Mary," said Uncle Joe suddenly, leaning over the table to his sister, while those laughing eyes went quite solemn, "I believe you have given me your share of breakfast. Tell me, Mary, are times very hard for you just now? I heard on the way up that work was pretty scarce in these parts."

"Things are bad," she answered quietly, "with my man working on half-time for so long—but while we've a crust of bread in the house, half of it shall be yours, Joe. Isn't that right, Father?"

"That's quite right, Mary," answered Mr. Bowers. "Until you can get work to do, this home is yours."

Strange to say, Uncle Joe did not reply. In fact, for a full minute he did not speak at all. Then he suddenly rose from the table.

Uncle Joe's Story

Dicky afterward remembered very clearly everything that happened then. Uncle Joe stood with his back to the little fire, and his eyes were very serious for a few moments. Then that strange laughing look suddenly returned.

"I have a story to tell the children," he said, "and you two grown-ups as well, if you will listen."

Ah! Dicky had guessed he would have some stories to tell them, and he had begun already!

"It's not a long one," said Uncle Joe, "and it's like many another in some ways. But it is a true one. This is it.

"There was a boy once upon a time who set out from a little English cottage to seek adventure, and to try and make his way in the world. His head was full of dreams, and he thought he could do marvelous things, but he found in the great world dreams didn't count for much. They started you off, but after that you had to work—like steam—and sometimes you had to put up with hard knocks. Then you had to laugh at these, and start once more building up hope again and again.

"That was the sort of life the boy lived until he became a young man. Then at last he got a job in a business in a Canadian town. He worked hard, and in time became a foreman, and began to save a bit of money, until he actually became almost a rich man, and even had a share in the business itself. Then when the money began to come in, he found friends—or so-called friends—collected about him.

"And that young man began to think, and to dream again. He felt suddenly in want of people who would be glad to see him for his own sake, even if they believed him to be quite poor.

"Did such people exist in the world?

"The man did some thinking, and then suddenly came the thought of his sister. What was she doing now? She had married, he knew that. Yes, he had even heard of a little son that had come. How had the years treated her? And why had he neglected her for so long? He would start at once and seek her out. And when he had found her he would come to her poor and ragged, just to see—just to prove—if there were still true hearts in the world.

"And here he is!" Uncle Joe paused and, stepping to his sister's chair, he put a strong arm around her shoulder and suddenly drew her toward him.

"Oh, my dear, my dear," he said, "to think I can help you a bit, who have helped me so today. You shall all come back on the boat with me if you will, and I'll find your man some good work, and Dicky here some real adventures, and tomorrow we'll go down to the nearest shops, and I'll get some decent clothes again, and some for you all to come to Canada in—and we'll see about booking our passages. . . ."

And while Mrs. Bowers put her face in her hands and began crying softly for joy, and Mr. Bowers shook Uncle Joe over and over again by the hand, and the children danced around him laughing and chatting with excitement, Dicky said a strange thing.

"I knew it," he said. "I knew Uncle Joe would come one day, and that he would be just like this."

The Experiences of Betty Lou and Billy Bee

Chapter I.

The Arrival at the Farm.

BETTY LOU and Billy Bee were two very little folks who were going to spend their first summer in the country. They had traveled for hundreds of miles on the train and had brought their big collie dog with them in the baggage car, and now they were nearly there. They had passed the little red schoolhouse, the big barn, the waving fields of barley, the rambling white house, and Mother had even showed them the horses in the pasture on the farm where they were going.

When the train stopped, Betty Lou gave the porter some money from her litle red purse and Billy Bee hurried down the platform to greet Spotty and relieve the baggage master of his charge. Spotty was so happy and excited that his tail waved like a big plume. Billy Bee had told him seriously many times that he must be a very good dog, for Uncle Henry had lots of sheep and they were sometimes afraid of dogs when they didn't behave. But Spotty had wagged his tail each time to reassure Billy Bee that he meant to be very good.

Of course Betty Lou and Billy Bee expected Aunt Phoebe and Uncle Henry to be at the train to meet them but they were disappointed. Mother explained that perhaps they hadn't received their telegram and thought that they were coming through on a later train.

They soon found a man who was going right past the farm on his way to work so they all hopped into the little car. Then they went bouncing gayly over the country road and even Spotty who had to sit on the floor between the bags was enjoying the early morning ride.

There was a long lane which led to the farmhouse. When the little car turned in at the mail box they could see Aunt Phoebe in the side yard and she was feeding her three pet lambs. When she saw all the hands waving from the sides of the car she was surprised indeed.

"We were hurrying to get all through with our work so that we could meet you. You must have come on the fast line," she apologized.

"Yes, we did and we are glad you didn't come to meet us, for the little lambs would have had to wait for their breakfasts," answered Billy Bee. "What are their names?"

"Their names are Cookie, Cinderella, and Cleopatra, and while you are here you are going to help me take care of them. Their mothers weren't very good to them so I am playing mother to them myself," answered Aunt Phoebe.

Betty Lou was thinking, "What a nice Aunt, to think so much about the little lambs!" She could see that they made a lot of work for her. "Sure we will take care of them just as if they were our very own," she said.

Spotty came up to where they were having breakfast and wagged his big tail. Cinderella licked his face and he rubbed his nose against her soft wool and they were friends. Billy Bee looked at Mother and smiled and they both understood.

Just then they all heard a loud "Baa-Baa-ing" in the barnyard and a boy came to open the gate. Uncle Henry came up through the path in the garden and was delighted to see them.

"How early you are!" he said. "They must have stopped the express. We were coming to meet you at 8 o'clock. Don't you want to wait here and watch the sheep and lambs go to pasture?" he asked the children.

"I should say we do," replied Billy Bee. So they all sat down on the side porch.

The lambs, following their mothers, frisked and played, jumping over the tall grasses in the lane, which were still sparkling with dew in the morning sunshine. Spotty watched them and was happy. But they paid no attention to him as he lay at Billy Bee's feet.

When the lambs had all gone through Aunt Phoebe said, "Now I wonder how many would like some breakfast?"

Then Uncle Henry announced, "We are going to have for your first breakfast the freshest eggs you have ever had. You little folks can help me find them."

"What a treat," said Mother, "to get to the big farm in time to see the sheep go to pasture and to help gather eggs for breakfast!"

They followed Uncle Henry across the end of the garden to a long row of funny little houses with queer little slanting roofs.

"Now stoop down and look real hard and see if you can find any eggs," commanded Uncle Henry.

Betty Lou found the first two, and then Billy Bee ran down the row in front of her until he found two. Soon they had found more than enough for breakfast so they went back to the house, and were soon enjoying their first meal at the farm.

(To Be Continued)

Sing a Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sing a song of summertime,
Hours made of gold,
Four and twenty in a day
Full as it can hold.
When the day is breaking
The hours begin to sing.
Was there ever finer fare
To set before a king?

Daddy's in the garage
Cranking up the car;
Mother's putting luncheon up
From the cookie jar;
Sis and I are at the door
Waiting for the word;
Hear it coming? "Honk, hank, honk!"
Our shiny auto-bird!

Sing a song of summertime,
Hours made of gold,
Four and twenty in a day
Full as it can hold.
When the moon is shining,
And stars come out to sing,
Dreams more golden never yet
Were given to a king!

C. G. R.

The Scarlet Bucket and His Friend, the Spade

"HEIGHO! Heigho!" yawned the scarlet Bucket on which "A Present From the Seaside" was painted in gold letters. "Are you awake, friend Spade?"

"Hey! What? Awake did you say?" "Yes, awake. Come shake yourself. I see the sun shining through the chink of the door."

The spade rattled against the sides of the bucket in which it was standing until it was quite wide awake.

"I think it is almost time we were going to the seaside again," said the scarlet Bucket.

"So do I," agreed the Spade. "I shall be glad when I see the beautiful beach once more."

"Yes, and so shall I. It will be such a change after spending a winter in this dark closet."

"Indeed it will, and I just long to feel myself being pushed into the warm golden sand again."

"And I to feel myself being filled to the brim with it, and then to be suddenly tippled over."

"And I to give you two or three gentle taps before you are turned right way up again."

"Isn't it nice, friend Spade, when for a change we are taken pebble gathering."

"Yes, but I don't seem to be of much use then, do I?"

"Well no, at least not until I'm full."

"Of course! Then they sling you onto me and we are carried home between them. And don't you swing merrily too!"

"Well, I do my best," said the scarlet Bucket modestly.

"I think I like helping to build castles best though," said the Spade thoughtfully.

"Do you?"

"Yes, what do you like doing best?"

"I really don't know. We do such a lot of delightful things," replied the scarlet Bucket, "and we are such a happy family that everything we do is nice. I think it is all best."

"How can it all be best?" argued the Spade.

"Because it is always best when one is helping to make someone happy."

"So it is. So it is," agreed the Spade. "Dear me! How I wish we were off today! Talking about that glorious seashore has made me just long to be there."

"Hush! There's someone coming," warned the scarlet Bucket as the door of the closet was opened wide.

"Here they are, Mother," cried Boy.

"Let me dust them," said Mother. "There you are. Put them with the other luggage and then trot off to bed, for we start early in the morning."

"Shall we be at the seaside this time tomorrow, Mother?"

"Yes," said Mother.

"Hurrah!" cheered Boy as he skipped up to bed.

"Hurrah!" cheered the Spade and the scarlet Bucket.

Teaching Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If lessons are hard at school,
As they can be,
When I get home
Mother will say,
"Come
Out where it's cool—
Now teach them to me!"
And she says Tri
And spells "receive"
And learns my rhyme!
The next day
I do just fine!
But, somehow, I believe
Mother knew those lessons all the time!

Mattie Lee Hausgen.

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The Mail Bag

Letters and extracts from letters:

Leeds, Eng.

Dear Editor:

My uncle gets the Monitor from Boston every day, and as soon as he has finished reading it he passes it on to me. I think it is a splendid paper. It tells us such a lot of interesting things. I like to read "The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog" and the Sunset Stories. The Children's Page is full of interesting stories for boys and girls, and I must not forget to mention the nice stories under the column "I Record Only the Sunny Hours."

I go to Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Leeds. There we are taught about God, good. I am eight years old.

For all this I am very grateful.

Bobby F.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I love Milly-Molly-Mandy and "Tom Whiskers and the Parrot." Please have another story like "Penny Wise." "Transplanted" is very good, but I like girls' stories better. Kathlene N.

[But then, you see, the boys like boys' stories better, Kathlene.—Ed.]

Biltmore, N. C.

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for The Children's Page. I enjoy it so much. I like the Mail Bag so much.

I live on a farm of about 30 acres. I have four dogs and a cat. My sister has a white rat. Laura L.

East Milton, Mass.

Dear Editor:

I am five years old, and I hope you will have Billy Bear again. I love Snubs and Waddles and Milly-Molly-Mandy, and wish you would have them every day in the Monitor. I can hardly wait for the Monitor to come to have the Sunset Stories read to me. I love The Children's Page.

Yesterday a strange dog followed us home for a little visit. He acted just like Snubs. I think Snubs helps me to understand dogs.

With love to Snubs and the Editor.

Sylvia E.

[Billy Bear is a dear, isn't he, Sylvia? Ed.]

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Children's Page very much. I like Snubs and Waddles and all the stories, especially the Mail Bag.

I have a collie, named Bowser. He is a good playmate. We took him to the lake for a vacation, and he ejoyed swimming. I had to ride in a sedan 100 miles to the lake and had a fine time.

I like to draw pictures, and am inclosing one with a note to Edmund V. Z. Please send it to him in the envelope.

I am seven years old and cannot write very well yet, so my papa is writing for me. Donald S.

[Your drawing has been forwarded to Edmund, Donald. Ed.]

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

"A Day at the Seaside" is getting exciting. I liked the Sunset Story on Aug. 4, and I should like to see an hour glass. "Little Cat" you have had once before, and I like it very much. Mother said that she would give me all the empty cans she has, so that when I go to the 10-cent store I can buy some enamel paint to paint them with.

Louise S.

[We have had "Little Cat" twice before, Louise. Did you miss one of the stories? How many other boys and girls are going to paint cans?—Ed.]

Fujunga, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I am eight years old, and in the third A grade. I am spending half of the summer at my grandma's home in the mountains. I read Snubs and the Sunset Stories every day. I have a dear little dog named Snubs. He sits up for his dinner.

My little sister and I go three miles to Sunday School. I started when I was three years old, and only missed 10 Sundays. I read the lesson with my mother every morning before I go to school.

Allen Raymond M.

DUSK AND MORN

It is dusk!
The morning glories are at rest,
The little birds are in their nest;
The trees are sighing soft and low,
'Tis time for all of you to go
To sleep—to sleep—good night.

It is morn!
The dawn has come for nature's sake,
The morning glories are awake;
The little birds now chirp away,
We have come here just to say
Awake—awake—'tis morn.

ELSIE J. BABCOCK.
(Aged 10)

Robinson, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Children's and Our Young Folks' pages very much. I thought you would like to know how we are going to spend our vacation. We are going to stay at home and take little trips out. I would like to correspond with someone of my own age in a foreign country. I am nine.

Betty M.

The editor would also like to thank the following for their letters: Karin N., Helen R., Elsie H.

Will Ruth S., whose letter was published on July 26, please send in her address.

Blue Overalls

JEAN-MARIE lives in the Province of Quebec. His home is in one of the little villages that lie on the long road that leads to Montreal.

He is such a tiny boy that Tante Berthe, who takes care of him, can make him two suits out of one of her own dresses.

Jean-Marie has often almost wished that this idea had never come to Tante Berthe because he would so much prefer to wear blue overalls like the other boys, but then Tante Berthe is so kind to him and it might hurt her feelings very much if she knew how much he disliked wearing a suit with pink and white stripes.

This kind aunt of his has so very little money and Jean-Marie isn't old enough yet to earn any, but some day when he grows up he is going to give Tante Berthe all the things that she has ever wanted, because there is no one but Jean-Marie to do anything for her. Of course he helps her all he can now. He feeds the pig and carries the stool for Tante Berthe when she goes to milk the cow and when the naughty little chickens get into the vegetable patch he "shoos" them back again into the barnyard.

Jean-Marie likes to stand at the gate and watch the automobiles. He can see the road for quite a distance curling and twisting through the green grass of the meadows that lie on each side of it. It is so black and shiny that it reminds him of the snake that he found in the field at the back of the barn one day.

When the automobiles first appear they look like tiny insects, and all much the same. But as they grow nearer Jean-Marie can see that some of them look very different from the others. He likes the bright-colored ones best of all, and gives them names—nice secret names that he just whispers to himself.

Sometimes an automobile stops on its way to Montreal or Quebec, and asks one of the bigger children for the nearest garage. Until the other day no one had ever asked Jean-Marie because he looks so small and shy, but he often wished that they would. He has watched the big boys jump onto the running board of the car, so that they can more easily direct the way and sometimes the driver has let them ride all along the road to the garage.

"If I had on overalls," Jean-Marie had often thought to himself, "maybe they'd think that I was big enough to show them the way to the garage."

It was one day as he stood beside the gate that he noticed an automobile coming along the road. It was a very handsome blue and gray car, and all the plated parts shone in the sun like silver, but it wasn't behaving in the way that a car should. Even Jean-Marie knew that. No self-respecting automobile goes "Phoot—phoot—phits! Phoot—phoot—phits!" every few yards.

Just as it got opposite the gate where the little boy stood watching, it came to a full stop and out umped a lady. She ran round to the front of the car and looked at the engine, and then, "Oh, dear," she exclaimed, "I don't know what's the matter with it." Then she caught sight of the little boy. "Where is the nearest garage?" she asked.

Jean-Marie looked all round timidly. Not a big boy was in sight. "I can show you," he said.

"Come along then," said the lady and held the door of the car open. "Jump in beside me."

To Tante Berthe who suddenly appeared from the back of the house she called out, "I will bring him home again." And Jean-Marie waved his hand and smiled back happily.

Never had he dreamed of riding in such a wonderful automobile. Never mind if it did make a terrible noise as it phoot-phoot-phooted along the road to the garage. Inside the cushions were pale gray and soft like Tante Berthe's best pillows. Jean-Marie rubbed his hand up and down the material with which the car was lined and it felt just like moss.

In a minute or so they had reached the garage but when the garage man examined the car he shook his head. "It will take me a couple of hours to fix this," he said.

The lady gave an exclamation of dismay and then she looked around her at the rather uninviting aspect of the garage. It did not look at all a nice place in which to spend two whole hours.

Jean-Marie felt that something was expected of him. "We have chairs in our house," he said. "Tante Berthe would let you sit down on one of them."

The lady who for the moment had forgotten all about Jean-Marie looked at him and smiled. "Do you think she would?" she asked.

Jean-Marie nodded his head and held out his hand. "I'll take you," he said.

As the two walked along together Jean-Marie said very little but when they got back to the house and Tante Berthe had gone to milk the cow so that their guest might have a glass of fresh milk, the little boy found himself answering questions and talking about things that he had never spoken of to anyone before. He told this new friend how much he wanted to grow up so that he could have blue overalls like the other boys.

"Do you have to grow up before you can wear overalls?" the lady inquired. "I am sure that I have seen little boys wearing them."

Jean-Marie's face grew quite pink, as pink as the suit that was made from Tante Berthe's dress. This lady was not as understanding as he had thought. "I have to grow up," he said gravely, "so that I can earn enough money to buy them."

"Oh," said the lady and this time she did understand.

Perhaps this was the reason why, when she got to Montreal, one of the first things she did was to buy a suit of blue overalls for a little boy and then pack it up and address the parcel to Jean-Marie

A Nonsense Puzzle

See if you can read this little verse after rearranging the letters:

Pu, Pu, Pu,
Wodn, dnwo, ndow,
Tenw lletit Yilib Nojes
Tino Donlon notw.

Poh, oph, hpo,
Kips, spik, piks,
Entw ttille Lasly Ues
Hte totpao hipc.

Key to puzzle published Aug. 2:

ELAN
LORE
ARTS
NEST

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

EDUCATIONAL

The Open Door to College vs. the Rush for Diplomas

IS HIGHER education becoming too popular? Ten years ago the question would hardly have been admitted to serious discussion. Today the problem of over-studentization is confronting virtually every American university, and at the point of this mounting demand for college training the judgment of educators is separating into divergent ways.

Clearly the issue rests deeper than the circumstances of the phenomenal rush for diplomas, the consequently congested classrooms, and the tendency toward more standardized teaching processes. The effect of these conditions, which rapidly passed the normal expansion of our educational facilities, was to make college entrance requirements much more stringent, and to limit registration to a decreasing minimum.

And so the issue reduces itself: Shall higher education be for the few or the many? The case for the former is frequently heard. Among others, Harvard, Dartmouth and Yale of late have enunciated policies for further limitations of enrollment. These are autonomous institutions, and there is much competent opinion—perhaps a preponderance of opinion—supporting the increasingly drastic selection of applicants. But while this selectivity continues, that body of American youths thus turned, for one reason or another, from the halls of the academic laboratory is likewise multiplying. The issue will not down.

For Greatest Possible Number

Comes Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, new president of Boston University, who not only declines to view with alarm the tremendous advances in student population, but emphatically defends the position that higher education should be available to the greatest possible number. Dr. Marsh, who this year succeeded Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, now president of DePauw University, speaks as the head of a university with a student body of nearly 12,000, the largest in New England and one of the largest in the country.

"The essential purpose of our higher education," said Dr. Marsh to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is to develop competent and useful citizens. Education should contribute to the end that men and women will be more socially valuable. I am convinced that the educability of the average youth is such that we may well look twice to be sure that we do not through artificial and unreliable barriers of too rigid selectivity reject from our colleges the most promising and productive material. Only the physical limitations of our colleges prevent the acceptance of an even larger registration at Boston University."

The actual growth of the annual enrollment in American colleges and universities, which Dr. Marsh, for one, looks upon as still far beneath the point of saturation—if indeed society has a satiability for education—shows an almost uninterrupted development far in excess of general population increases. According to the United States Bureau of Education the yearly number of college and university students has more than quadrupled in 15 years, a phenomenon accountable only in a small measure by the relatively small increments in the whole population of the country. Obviously higher education is being sought more and more.

Demand Increasing

Conflicting trends, however, seem to mark the educational slate. On numerous hands come indications that the movement toward the more rigid limitation of registration is gaining increasing momentum. While students are finding it constantly more difficult to obtain the opportunity for higher education, the evidence also shows that the demand for college training is not only maintaining its pace, but is exceeding both forecasts and facilities.

Clearly these opposite trends cannot continue indefinitely. It is here that educational opinion veers to the right and to the left. Said Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University:

"Yale is entering upon a policy which will seem to some persons ill-advised and tending toward intellectual snobbery. But we believe that Yale can better serve the country by keeping its student body within reachable size, by choosing the strongest group she can secure, and then giving those the very best education that intelligence can devise."

President Marsh contributes a differing viewpoint in educational philosophy. Consider:

"Youth which seeks higher education should have the opportunity to obtain it," he avers. "The university is for the student, not the student for the university. The educability of youth is still far above the growing demand for higher education, and this great educational urge is, I believe, a decidedly healthy development, offering to the universities more prolific channels of service to society collectively and to the enlarged student body individually."

Questions Methods of Selection

Additional to his conviction of the comparatively untapped educability of students, another factor which causes Dr. Marsh to favor particular caution in rejecting freshmen is what he considers the pre-eminent unreliability of the prevailing methods of selection.

"There has not as yet been developed a sound method of selecting the most orth-while student to educate," he declared. "The standards of measurement would have to be as variable as the students themselves. Scholastic brilliance is but one item in the equation. Students who have had the most difficult effort to complete their college work, who were always in the lower bracket of scholarship, have later proved to be the most valuable citizens to society. Until we have reached a more accurate basis to judge the potentiality of the student, as generous an opportunity as is physically possible should be extended to the seekers of college training."

Tickets of Entrance

"Of course, quality is always more important than quantity. Quantitative production tends to a standardization of mediocrity. I doubt if we give enough attention in large student bodies (or anywhere else today, for that matter), to the superior student. And yet about the most useless man I know was able to complete the four-year course in one of America's greatest universities in three years, with honor. He was able to pile away credits like units of production in an industrial establishment. He has one of those kinds of intellects that can get the lesson, but is good for nothing else. If he were exceptional, he would not be worth mentioning. The pathetic thing about it is that he is typical of many who strut through America's academic halls with an air of superiority because their "credits" served as tickets of admission to an institution which denied admittance to others who did not have such "tickets," but who, if educated, would have been worth much more to society.

"Furthermore, I am wondering if the denial of a chance to ambitious youth to secure an education is a good thing in a democracy. America's best name is Opportunity. Do we do well if we close the door of opportunity for a liberal and useful education to those who seek it? But, in spite of our theories, something will have to be done before long if the number of students desiring admittance to university education keeps on increasing as it has in recent years. All I am doing is to point out that we ought to take into account the student's moral standards, his social efficiency and his willingness and capacity for hard work as well as the traditional gauge of selection."

Bible Reading as Essential to the School Curriculum

By DR. CHARLES M. SHELDON

EDUCATION is defined in the standard dictionary as "The systematic training of the mental or moral powers." That is good as far as it goes. But why stop with the word "moral?" There a higher word, and that is "religion." Education is the healthy and happy growth in every right direction of all the powers of a human being for the purpose of using those powers to help to make a better world. And among all the powers that man has, the highest faculty is his religious feeling. To shut up that feeling or shut it out of an education is not only a mistake, it is a serious blunder. And that blunder is being made a part of our educational system not only in our elementary schools by the exclusion of the Bible as a text book, but in the higher schools as well, where in many of them an excess of physical study or mechanical courses is far beyond any training of the spiritual man, the most important and exalted part of life.

The Bible has been shut out of our educational system because of narrow-minded definitions of religion. The very religion that the Bible teaches has been distorted into theology and creeds and philosophies that the Bible never intended to be taught. On account of these distorted and mistaken definitions, controversies have arisen over doctrines, and those who have opposed the use of the Bible in the schools have claimed that its use would lead to gross and dangerous heresies and error. The State has taken the ground based on separation of church and state that the public schools could not be used as the avenue through which religious instruction might be given, with the consequences that as far as the public schools in the United States are concerned we have practically no teaching of the most vital truths, the very things that make boys and girls the best men and women.

Clear Results

In other words we have denied to education that which ought to lie at the very heart of it, because we have not dared to trust our teachers to teach the heart of all learning. Of course if they are not qualified to teach religious truths, that opens up a serious question about our entire educational program in America, and ought to raise some of the most grave questions concerning the ability of those who teach Johnny and Mary anything.

I believe that the Bible could be used in our public schools and that it ought to be, and that if it were so used we would be able at the close of a definite period to register the clear results in character and conduct of the next generation after the Book began to be used.

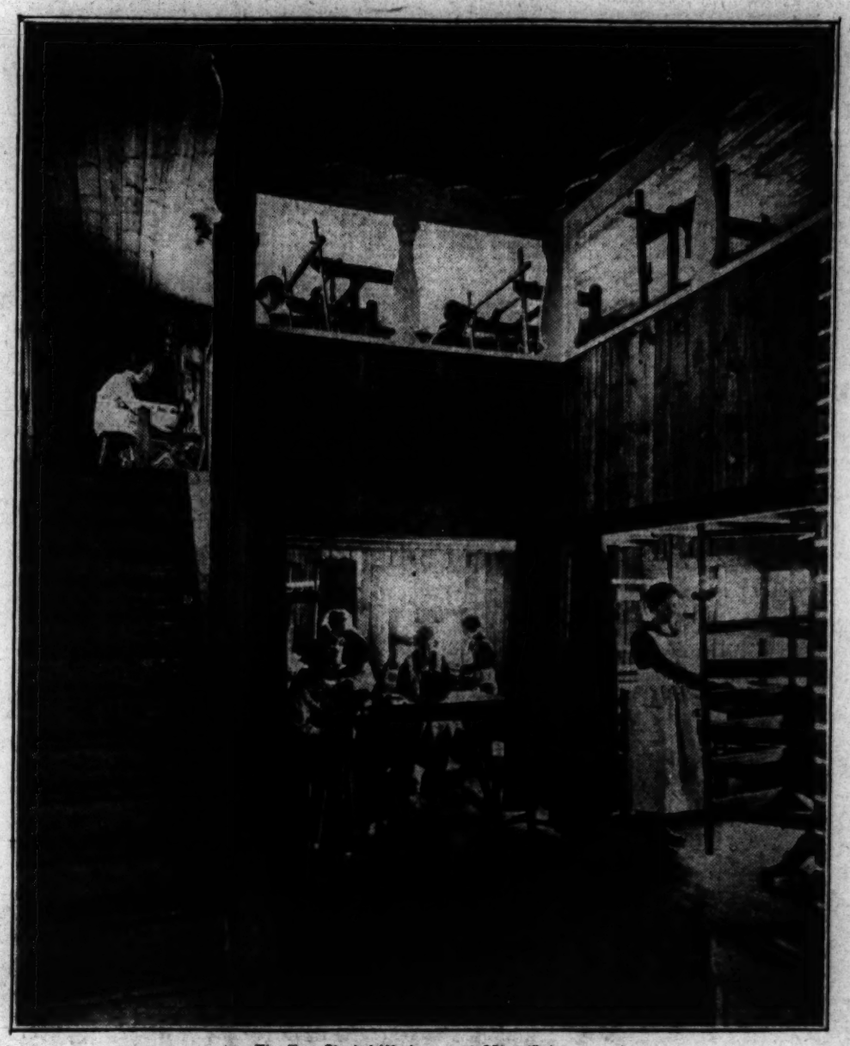
We could start with the Life of Jesus, taking it from one of the Gospels. What harm could possibly come to any teacher or pupil, mental or moral or any other way, by reading that matchless story of the best person that ever lived? It seems to me like the greatest travesty on education to permit the teacher to take Johnny and Mary through lessons about the commonplace men and women of history, or even to to teach them the biographies of American and English authors, and compel them to read about them and study their writings, and then not to be permitted to say one word about the most interesting and beautiful character in all the world's history.

Behavior and Conduct

The teachings of Jesus are not theological, but the very essence of behavior and conduct. And if there is one thing the world needs today it is conduct. The life of Jesus is a constant textbook on how to behave. To shut it out of the course in education for our children is an absurdity. It is not enough to say that they can be taught all that in the church and the home. Millions of our children in America never get any instruction in religious matters either in the church or the home. They pass through the public schools and on into the high school and the university without ever hearing the name of Jesus reverently mentioned, and they come out with no settled convictions on the most tremendous matters of the spiritual life. It is not a matter of wonderment to me that so many of the youth of this country go wrong, or grow up into law-breakers or indifferent to religious things. It is a wonder that there are not a good many more, considering the methods of our educational system which deliberately excludes the very highest authority on life and will not permit teaching that touches the very springs of the inner life. We teach everything except the eternal things, and then wonder at the lack of that in human behavior that denies the power of Spirit.

The interest in this subject of the Bible in the schools is growing very fast all over this country. In Kansas one school board has voted to include a life of Jesus in the grades and up into the high school, making the study one of the required courses. There has been no objection worth mentioning from any source. Why should the study of the most exalted Teacher of all time be a subject of discussion or debate? The same teachers who teach Johnny and Mary in the public schools are often found teaching them in the church Sunday schools. If they are competent to teach them there they ought to be as competent to teach them on Monday and Tuesday. If the reading of the Bible in the public schools would lead to gross error and trouble, it is time we found out what a terrible book this old Bible is. There is no trouble with the old Book. The trouble is with those who have misinterpreted it, and make it teach what it never intended.

I am in favor of the introduction of the Bible in reading classes and in the teaching of any truth in it that affects human welfare and conduct. I am willing to trust any teacher in Kansas to teach my boy or girl in a study of a life of Jesus the things that will make them better citizens. And I not only am tremendously in favor of such a teaching in the schools, but I firmly believe that the American people who want their children to be taught the greatest lessons of life will be able to bring about such a change in our old educational system that the Bible will be read in every school, and the life of Jesus will be made the pattern and guide for Johnny and Mary and remain with them long after the other studies have been forgotten.



The Two-Storied Workroom at Sätergläntan.

A Dalecarlian School for Homecraft

Stockholm, Swed.
Special Correspondence

ON THE top of the Knippo Hill, near Insjön, in Dalecarlia, lies Sätergläntan—one of Sweden's latest schools for homecraft, especially hand-weaving. This school is notable not only for what it accomplishes, but also for the fact that it is founded, organized and run by two Dalecarlian women, the Misses Vilma and Elsa Langbergs.

The school, started about four years ago, has already become popular with those who wish to combine a thorough and practical course in hand-weaving and its related subject with a most refreshing environment and—during winter—an invigorating opportunity to indulge in winter sports in beautiful surroundings. It was certainly a good idea to place this establishment for profit and pleasure on the top of a hill, from whence a most picturesque view is obtained down the birch and pinecad hillsides, over fertile plains dotted with small villages and glistening lakes—far off to the blue mountains which range like huge waves on the horizon. From nearly every window in the home some part of this glorious scenery is seen, giving it a special charm.

The novel and interesting thing about Sätergläntan is that this school was originally a mountain dairy and that the small storehouses built on feet, that once belonged to the dairy, have been transformed into dainty little living apartments—one room each. These idyllic houses are greatly appreciated by the pupils—combining, as they do, coziness with quiet, rustic beauty.

The weaving school is in a building by itself, and here the looms and spinning wheels are found and here the pupils sit together and enjoy their work. On one loom a carpet of mossgreen and rust color is unfolding, from another fine damask cloth is coming forth and on a third a hanging of the Dalecarlian type, with bright colors set in an original pattern, is being made. All the different kinds of weaving are represented here. In summer a course in vegetable dying is also held. To this is added a theoretical course in the technique of weaving and calculation of yarn consumption. Lace making, according to old patterns and "fringe braiding" is also taught. Pupils are received throughout the year and a complete course comprises three months, at the end of which the pupil is entitled to a certificate.

The meals are taken in the main building, where in winter the open fireplace in the dining room is the favorite gathering place after the day's work. Here news from the outside world is devoured and the day's post inspected. Music, lectures, entertainments and excursions complete the program during a stay on Knippo Hill.

It is worth mentioning that the two enterprising sisters have not allowed untoward circumstances, such as rough ground, uphill work and long distances to prevent them from making Sätergläntan up to date, even from the point of view of modern comfort. Central heating, bathrooms and electric light are all now installed where formerly only the primitive paraphernalia of a Swedish mountain dairy were to be found.

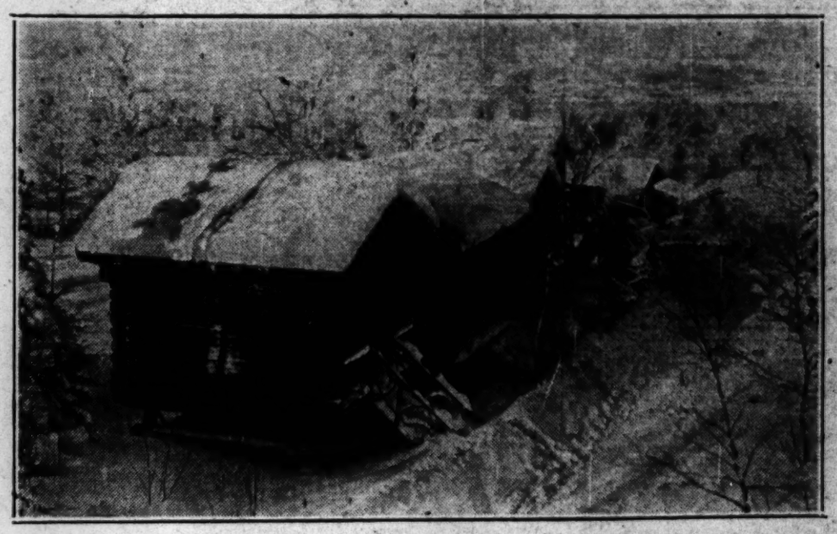


Photo by E. O. Käpman, Gagnef.

Once Dairy Storehouses, Now One-Room Apartments for Pupils at Sätergläntan.

Kind of Newspaper the People Prefer

Minneapolis, Minn.
Special Correspondence

A SYMPOSIUM held in an author's quarters on Beacon Hill in Boston elicited the following remark from an editor of a well-known Boston newspaper: "We should congratulate the publishers of The Christian Science Monitor for the clean news they have given their readers. But there is room for only one Monitor. The public wants sensational news and crime stories. After all, the chief reason we are in business is to make money."

Aside from his first sentence, that editor's remarks are open to severe criticism. In the first place, many an American newspaper is using the Monitor as a standard toward which to develop. The writer knows of actual instances where small-town editors openly told their reporters to give only news that was truly representative of the town and to use the Monitor as an example; and their newspapers never had operated on a paying basis until this new policy had been put to the test. Every one of what can be called the three or four most influential and scholarly newspapers of the world subordinates criminal stories for constructive news.

To say that the people in general read newspapers principally because of the scandal in them is a gross insult to modern intellect and civilization. As a minor instance, I might say that I taught high school in a mining and lumbering center of Michigan two years ago; and of all persons imaginable it would seem that those with whom I dealt would be the last to want to give up sensational literature. After completing our study of the newspaper's part in community life, I experimented with my students to see what type of journalism they preferred. Each student wrote his answer on a separate piece of paper, but left his name off so that no personal influence could be exerted upon him. The questions I asked were not original. But as a project for a course in either journalism or community civics, they could not help but stimulate constructive thought.

The questions and answers follow:

1. Do you want reports of crime suppressed? Of 57 students, 43 answered "Yes" and only nine "No."
2. Do you want any crime news at all reported? Thirty-four said "Yes," 23 "No."
3. Do you think certain classes of persons ought to be protected in whatever stories might be printed? For instance, should a prominent business leader's name be withheld from publication? Fifteen answered "Yes," and 42 "No."
4. Do you believe that publishing crime news deters crime? Only 14 said "Yes," while 43 wrote "No."
5. Do you believe that publishing such news actually produces crime? Forty-three believed that it did, and the 14 voted "No."
6. Do you believe it possible to give a truthful report of a crime? Seven said "Yes," 50 "No."
7. If stories of criminals are published, should their pictures be printed, too? Though a child is fond of pictures, and though 20 said "Yes," 37 wrote "No."

Considering the source from which these answers came, do not the facts seem to indicate an entire refutation of that Bostonian's claim that "the public wants . . . crime news?"

Finally, the suggestion that the chief goal of the newspaper editor is to make money is a direct violation of the working ideals with which the schools of today are trying to develop writers. The aim today is to make journalism a profession. And the outstanding characteristic of a profession is that the desire for money is subordinated to one for service to the community.

The teaching profession has an excellent opportunity for guiding thought in the writing professions. We might almost say that one's environment consists of the manifestations of his consciousness. The consciousness is affected by what he reads. Material scientists tend to come to accord in a belief that one's physical being reacts to his environment however it might be created. If the teacher will educate his student writers to sponsor only clean journalism, then their readers in turn will tend to reflect cleaner environments as a result of their reading. But the readers constitute our community. As they react to their cleaner environments, the community naturally will become a happier place in which to live. Its members will become more law-abiding, and they will progress more rapidly morally and spiritually as the restrictions of misrepresentative sensational news are abolished.

The Monitor can be, and is, used successfully in the departments of journalism and community civics of our schools as a standard, not only of what the public prefers, but of what it needs as well. L. L. A.

Training of Thought in New System of Stenography

Oklahoma City, Okla.
Special Correspondence

A SYSTEM of stenography and typewriting so simple that it can be mastered by the average student in from 30 to 60 days is claimed to have been perfected by Ameen Karam of Oklahoma City. It is being taught in 50 schools and by correspondence courses throughout the United States and in Canada.

The stenography best may be termed "abbreviated longhand," for letters of the alphabet, rather than strokes and curves are used to designate the words. The system is applicable to all languages with but little variation. While it has been taught since 1919, the system has been applied only to the English language, but within a short time Mr. Karam's first texts in the Spanish will be available.

Only 50 definable rules and 50 word signs are taught; each of these has no exceptions, thus simplifying the method for both stenography and for typewriting. As a result of these rules and signs, an average of 1 1-16 letters is used for each word. The first 276 words of the Declaration of Independence are written at an average of 1½ letters per word. The words are shortened by sound, syllabes, and contractions.

A student first is taught to distinguish between syllables, diphthongs, and marks of punctuation. In several instances a single letter represents a syllable or word, while for others, the apostrophe, comma, period, two periods, an underline, and both small and capital letters are used.

Since there are so few rules, the memory is not taxed, and notes of one student are read easily by another. In comparison tests with the stroke system of shorthand, it has been determined that any Karam student can transcribe the notes of another, while the "stroke" students have been unable to transcribe fluently and with speed.

Mr. Karam works on the theory that the single vowel is not the body of the word, although the diphthong frequently is.

Teaching of typewriting follows almost the same theory as that of stenography. Only three lessons are given to acquaint the student with the relation of keys on the standard keyboard, then practice of writing the 112 syllables of the English language are taken up. From this it is but a step to short words, long words, phrases, and sentences.

When phrases and sentences are taken up, the student is given words that are written on only one, or two, or three rows of keys. For instance, several exercises cover the use of keys on the two center rows of the keyboard. No other letters are used. Consideration has been given to the use of words so that the less used fingers may have an equal amount or a relative amount of work in the exercises.

For a student whose English is subnormal the typewriting is taken up first, with a view to teaching spelling, punctuation and pronunciation. The normal student begins both typewriting and stenography at the same time and should finish both courses at the same time.

The secret of Mr. Karam's system is the training of the thought, rather than the hands, he explains. "No one can train the fingers to do anything without training the mind first," he explains.

"The mind already has been trained to spell, read and pronounce words of the language by syllables; therefore, it is logical that typewriting or stenography be taught in accordance with the syllables."

While Mr. Karam advertises and agrees to teach students both stenography and typewriting in 30 to 60 days, he requires only one hour's work each day. This can be done either in the classroom or at home. His textbooks are small and will fit the pocket, so that a student may study them while on the train or on street cars.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Skane (skō'-neh), or Scania, an old province of south Sweden, now included in the läns of Malmöhus and Christianstad.

Y (I, like English pronoun I), an arm of the Zuider Zee, formerly extending to Beverwijk, but now in great part drained. The Amstel flows into it on the south, and at the confluence is the city of Amsterdam.

Eisteddfod (ais-tĕdh*'-vŏd) (a session), an assembly of Welsh bards, minstrels, and literati, for contests in oratory, harping, singing, and poetry. The institution is traced to the twelfth century, but the present form of it is a nineteenth century revival.

Simeon (or **Simon**) **Stylites** (stī-lī'-tēs) (from στῦλος, a pillar), a Syrian ascetic of the fifth century, who for many years lived on top of a 60-foot-high pillar a yard in diameter, without ever descending and without shelter.

Basel (bah'-zel) (also **Basle** and **Bâle**), an agricultural and manufacturing canton in the northwest of Switzerland.

*dh has sound of th in "then."

SCHOOLS—United States

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A. L. Stewart, Supt., San Rafael, Calif.

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BIDDING FOR INDUSTRIALS IS VIGOROUS

General Motors Soars to New Top—Rails Are in Demand

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Aggressive bidding for leading railroad and industrial shares ushered in the new week in the stock market.

Bullish enthusiasm was heightened by enormous buying of General Motors, which opened with a block of 12,000 shares at 220-221, and quickly extended its gain to more than 5 points. United States Steel opened 1½ points higher, and Southern Railway, Cudahy Packing, du Pont and Air Reduction reached new top prices on initial gains of 1 to 5 points.

With General Motors and other large corporations meeting for dividend action this week, rumors of generous distributions to stockholders accelerated the upward movement. Commission houses reported a great influx of outside buying as a result of the vigorous rise in the premier motor stock to a high record and the animated outburst of buying in the rail shares late last week.

Rails Lead Market

Meanwhile, various pools resumed their operations with enthusiasm, and some noteworthy advances resulted. Ten thousand shares of Warner Pictures were taken at 32, a high price, representing a gain of more than 4 points, while Air Reduction and du Pont mounted 5 points to new peaks.

New York Central was added to the list of rails recording new top prices for the year.

Foreign exchanges were irregular, French francs opening slightly lower, while Spanish pesetas rallied 16 points. Demand sterling was unchanged.

Standard railroad shares assumed the leadership of the forenoon bulge in prices. Buying being predicated on the favorable crop outlook and the expected early completion of the Van Sweringen merger.

Investment issues of the caliber of Chesapeake & Ohio common and preferred, Atchison, New York Central, Southern Railway and Norfolk & Western eclipsed their previous high figures of the year. Big Four jumped 18 points to 250, and Air Reduction 12 to 145, both new record figures.

The renewal rate on call loans was unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Bonds Rule Steady

The bond market ruled steady today without much activity. Foreign issues continued to show most strength with Rhinelbe Union 7s mounting one and one-half to a new high, and Swedish 6s climbing two points, likewise to a new mark. Swedish 5½s, French 8s and German General Electric 6½s each were half a point up, but Rhine Westphalia 7s were off three-quarters, and Mexican 6s, small assented and 5s assented, were a half lower.

Among the domestic issues rails were most active with prices generally steady. New York, Ontario & Western 4s of 1922 were higher, and fractional gains were made by Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s, Illinois 6½s, Chicago Terre Haute refunding 5s and Erie convertible 4½s "D." Illinois Central 5½s and Atlantic Coast Line 4s were off seven-eights and a half respectively.

Public Service 6s were a point higher, and Laclede Gas 5s were off a half.

Among the industrials gains were recorded for Jacob Dold 6s, Colorado Industrials 5s and Republic Steel 5s. American Chain Stores 6s were down a half.

United States Government issues were firm.

GENERAL MOTORS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS EARNS $17.33 SHARE

General Motors Corporation has issued its complete statement for six months ended June 30, 1926, showing net of $82,426,719, excluding equity in subsidiary operations and after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $46,082,236 in the first six months of 1925. After deducting preferred and debenture dividends, the balance was $78,604,976, equivalent to $15.22 a share on 5,161,599 shares of no-par common, compared with $42,-262,465 or $8.19 a share on the common in the first six months of the previous year.

Including General Motors equity in undivided profits of Fisher Body Company, General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company and Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, amount earned on common for the halfyear was $89,463,-931 or $17.33 a share on common, compared with $46,543,328 or $9.02 a share in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Net for the second quarter of 1926 was $47,571,903 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $34,854,816 in the preceding quarter and $28,270,997 in the second quarter of 1925. After deducting preferred and debenture dividends, balance was $45,660,795, equal to $8.84 a share on the common, compared with $32,944,-181 or $6.38 a share in the preceding quarter and $26,361,586 or $5.10 a share in the second quarter of 1925.

Including equity in undivided profits of subsidiaries, the amount earned on the common was $50,729,989 or $9.82 a share for the second quarter, compared with $38,733,942 or $7.50 a share in the preceding quarter and $29,550,199 or $5.72 a share in June quarter of previous year.

PROFIT MARGIN SMALLER

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board has made public the results of a study of manufacturing corporation incomes with the declaration that despite many individual cases of "abounding prosperity," industry as a whole is operating on a smaller margin of profit than at any time since the war, 1921 alone excepted. The survey was made applicable to 1925 and the first half of 1926, through a comparison of conditions in 1923 which were the last on which definite figures were available.

GENERAL ASPHALT EARNINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9—General Asphalt Company reports for six months ended June 30, 1926, net earnings of $624,805 after all charges. After payment of $185,400 dividend on preferred stock, there remained $439,405, equivalent to $2.20 a share on $19,786,000 of the common. This compares with net earnings of $452,434 in the corresponding period of 1925, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $1.34 a share on the common stock.

INTERNATIONAL CEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—The International Cement Corporation reports a net income on June 30 of $1,058,786 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after the preferred dividends, to $1.77 a share on the common stock. Share earnings for the period in 1925 were $2.62.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 9—Consols for money today were 55⅝. De Beers 18½; Rand Mines 2⅝. Bar Silver was 24½d per ounce. Money was 4 per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4⅜ per cent. Three month bills were 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

COTTON ESTIMATES

Southern Cotton Company estimates condition of cotton July 29 at 76.5 per cent, with indicated yield of 15,755,000 bales, based on Government acreage, with no allowance for abandonment.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 7
500 Abitibi	82½	82	82	81½
100 Adams Ex	141	141	141	116¼
500 Adv-Ru	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅜
100 Adv-Ru pf	59	59	59	60⅜
100 Ahumada	8	8	8	..
11400 Air Reduc	145½	135⅜	142	129⅞
100 Ajax Rub	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
15800 Allied Ch	141½	140¼	141½	140½
1500 Allis-Chal	90½	89½	89½	90
1700 Amal-Leath	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	20
1100 Amerada	32⅞	31⅜	32	32
300 Am Ag Ch	17½	17¼	17¼	..
800 Am Ag C pf	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	..
100 AmBkNt pf	57½	57½	57½	..
100 Am Bk Note	40½	40½	40½	..
500 Am Brake	146	145	145	145¼
13500 Am Br Bov	50	48½	50	48⅜
200 Am Br B pf	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	96¾
10400 Am Can	62⅜	62	62	62⅜
100 Am Can pf	126⅞	126⅜	126⅜	126⅝
1300 Am Car	101½	101⅜	101½	100½
1000 Am Ex	132	131	132	131
1300 Am&FPw	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
100 Am Ice	126	126	126	125¼
100 Am Int Crp	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34½
5100 Am Linseed	38¾	36½	36¾	36⅜
100 Am Lins pf	82	80¾	81	80⅜
3400 Am Loco	106⅞	106	106½	106¾
300 Am Loco pf	116	116	116	..
100 Am Metals	53	53	53	53¼
600 AmPw&Lt	68¾	68	68½	68¼
2900 Am Radiat	122⅜	119	121⅝	117
700 Am Ry Ex	82½	81	82¼	..
3400 Am S Razor	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	68¾
100 Am Ship	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
9000 Am Smelt	140⅜	138¾	138⅝	138¾
200 AmSmelt pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	..
1200 Am Steel	46⅞	46	46	45⅞
100 Am Steel pf	113	113	113	..
3100 Am Sugar	74⅞	74	74	74½
1200 Am T&T	143⅛	143⅛	143	143⅜
200 Am Type	122	121	122	..
100 Am WWrks	61½	61½	61½	..
100 Am Wool	24	24	24	..
200 Am Writ pf	1	1	1	..
5700 Anaconda	51½	51	51¼	51
900 Armour A	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
900 Armour B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
1000 Arnold Cons	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝
2400 Asso DG	46¼	45⅝	45¾	45⅝
5300 Atchison	143½	140⅞	143	142
200 Atchison pf	99¼	99	99⅛	99¼
200 Atl Birm&A	⅝	½	⅝	..
1200 Atl Coast L	227⅝	226⅜	227	226
600 Atl G&WI	39⅝	39⅜	39¾	40⅛
100 Atlas Tack	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	..
200 Austin N	13	13	13	..
4900 Baldwin	126½	125⅜	124⅞	124⅜
10000 Balt & Ohio	102¾	101⅜	102⅛	102
100 Bangor & A	42	42	42	41⅜
1200 Barnsdall A	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	25⅞
400 Beechnut	61¾	60⅝	61¾	60
300 Belding	30½	30⅛	30⅜	30⅛
10800 Beth Steel	49⅛	48⅝	49	49¼
2000 Bloom'dale	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	33
500 Briggs	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1200 Br Edison	152⅜	151½	152⅜	152⅜
500 Br Man Tr	63⅞	63⅛	63⅜	63⅛
1200 Brown Shoe	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞
800 Bruns Balke	30	29⅛	30	28⅞
200 Bruns Term	14¼	14	14¼	14
200 Burns Br A	136½	136	136¼	..
400 Burns Br B	35½	33⅜	35½	35
1000 Burroughs	103⅛	103	103⅛	101
200 Bush Term	30	29	30	..
100 Bush T deb	92½	92½	92½	..
300 Butte Cop	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
300 Butte & Sup	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
1100 Butterick	58⅛	58	58¼	53
400 Cal Pack	73½	73½	73½	74⅛
700 Cal Pet	33¾	33⅛	33¾	33
500 Callahan	2	1⅞	2	..
800 Cal & Ariz	73½	72	73½	..
4100 Cal & Hecla	18⅝	18	18⅛	17⅜
500 Can Pac	165⅜	164½	164⅜	164½
1900 Case Thresh	170	165⅝	170	165
100 Cen Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
100 Cen of N J	289½	289¼	289¼	..
2500 Cerro de P	73¾	72⅞	73	72¼
100 Cert-Teed	48	48	48	48¼
300 Chandler pf	30⅞	30¼	30½	30¼
15700 Ches & Ohio	147	143⅝	143¾	143
200 Ches & O pf	145	145	145	..
100 Chi Pneu pf	8	8	8	7⅝
100 Chi&E Ill	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	..
1200 Chi&E Ill pf	41½	40¼	41½	40
400 Chi Gt West	9½	9⅞	9⅝	9½
2300 Chi Gt W pf	25¾	24⅝	25¾	25¾
1300 ChiM&SP ct	12	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
3800 ChiM&SP	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
10100 ChiM&SP pf	21	19½	20¾	19⅞
2300 ChiM&SP ct	20½	19¼	20½	18⅞
1500 Chi&NW	75	74⅝	74⅞	74⅞
300 Chi Pneu	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..
1300 Chi RI	60⅞	60	60⅛	60¼
600 Childs	52½	52¼	52½	52½
2400 Chile Cop	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	..
36700 Chrysler	38¼	37½	37⅝	37¾
200 City Inv Co	42½	42¼	42½	..
600 CCC & S L	250	250	250	..
100 Cluett Pbdy	108	108	108	108
100 do pf	63	63	63	..
2000 Coca Cola	164½	162	162	162½
200 Colo F&I	47⅛	46½	46⅝	46⅞
600 Colo South	68	66⅜	68	..
600 Collins Ak	47⅜	47	47⅜	46¼
100 Col Carbon	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63¼
1500 Col Gas	83⅜	83	83⅜	81¼
100 Col Gas pf	115½	115½	115½	..
200 Collins Pf	105½	105½	105½	..
100 Com Cred	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	27½
800 Com Sol B	168½	165½	168¼	156⅜
5400 Congoleum	24⅝	23½	24⅝	23⅝
3300 Con Dist	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
10000 Con Gas	113⅜	113	113⅜	113⅝
200 Con Textile	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600 Cont Can	83	82⅝	82⅞	82½
16100 Cont Motors	12⅞	12⅜	12½	12¼
4700 Corn Prd	46¼	45½	46	45½
200 Coty	51¾	51¼	51¾	51
2000 Crucible	78½	77	77⅞	78¼
1900 Cuba rts	11⅛	10⅞	11	11¼
2900 Cuba Co	51⅝	50⅜	50⅞	51
400 Cuba C pf	40⅞	40¼	40¼	40¼
1300 Cub Am S	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜
900 Cub Am S pf	103	102	103	..
100 Cub Dom S	17	17	17	..
1500 Cudahy	100	97⅞	97⅞	99
400 Dome Mines	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11
300 Douglas P	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	32¼
7000 Dupont	313	306	310½	304⅝
200 Dupont deb	106	106	106	..
10600 Davison	39⅝	39	39	39¼
1100 Del Lac&W	146⅞	145⅜	146	145
1400 Del & Hud	169	167	168⅜	166⅜
1200 Denv & RG pf	45	44	44⅞	43⅝
200 Devoe & R	38	37½	37½	37⅜
4900 Dodge A	33½	32⅜	32⅜	32
400 Dodge pf	88	87⅞	88	88
600 East Kodak	114⅜	114¼	114½	114
900 Eaton Axle	30	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜
1200 Elec Auto	72	69½	72	69
1500 Elec Battery	85⅜	85	85¼	85½
1700 Elec Boat	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜
800 Elec L&P ct	20	19½	19½	19½
3400 Elec Refrig	67½	66½	67	67½
200 Eng Pub S	24½	24	24	24¼
1400 End Johns	67½	66¼	67½	..
100 EngPub S pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..
8400 Erie	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	33⅝
8000 Erie 1 pf	44½	43	44½	43
500 Eureka Vac	53⅜	53	53	53
800 Fairb Morse	52	51	52	51
1100 Fam Play	120⅜	117⅝	118	119⅞
1200 Fed Lt & Tr	34⅝	34	34	34¼
7600 Fed Mot Tr	31⅜	31¼	31¼	29½
200 Fed M&S pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
100 FirstNPc 1pf	104	104	104	..
8600 Fisk Rubber	19	19¼	19⅝	19⅜
3300 Fleischm'nn	51⅛	50⅜	50⅞	50½
7700 Foundation	97⅜	96⅝	97⅜	95⅝
1200 Fox A	73⅞	73½	73⅞	73⅜
3500 Freeport Tx	31⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
100 Gardner M	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
2500 GenAmTk	47	45½	45½	47½
5200 Gen Asphalt	73⅞	72⅜	73⅝	72⅜
9700 Gen El N	91⅞	90	91¾	90
700 Gen Elec Sp	113⅞	111¾	113⅜	111¾
2900 Gen Gas&E	48	46⅛	48	47
161900 Gen Motors	224	219⅜	223½	217
800 Gen Mot 7%	119¼	118⅝	119½	119¼
100 Gen ODA ct	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2200 Gen Rys	91½	90	91¼	90
3300 Gimbel Br	56⅜	55½	56⅛	54⅜
2000 Glidden	18⅛	18	18¼	18⅛
1600 Gold Dust	53	52	52	53
1200 Goodrich	50⅞	50¼	50¼	50¼
100 Goodyr pf	104	104	104	102⅜
600 Gothim C H	50⅞	50½	50⅞	50⅞
600 Gothim N	50	50	50	..
3500 Granby	25¼	24⅝	25	24⅜
3000 Grt Nor pf	75⅞	74¾	75⅝	75½
100 Grt Nor Ore	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜
200 Grt W Sug	97½	95⅜	97½	97½
300 Greene-Can	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
1200 Gulf Mobile	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35¼
100 Gulf Mo pf	104	104	104	102
1000 Gulf Steel	74⅞	74⅛	74⅛	74½
200 Hanna pf	56	56	56	..
200 Hoe & Co	32⅝	32	32⅝	31½
100 Homestake	55½	55½	55½	..
900 Howe Sn	38⅜	37½	37⅝	..
600 Hud Man	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25¼
61200 Hudson Mot	74⅛	72¼	74	72
20700 Hupp Mot	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	25¼
1900 Ill Central	122⅞	122	122⅞	122⅞
6200 Ind Oil & G	27½	26⅜	26⅝	27¼
100 Ingersoll R	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
200 Inland St	42	42	42	43
400 Inspiration	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	..
300 Interboro R	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
200 Inter Agri	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
1500 Int Business	49⅜	49¼	49⅜	..
400 Int Cement	56⅞	56	56	57
5031 Int Cem rts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅞
3100 Int Comb	60	58½	59	58
2000 Int Harv	135	133⅝	133⅝	134⅝
200 Int Match pf	63¼	63	63¼	63
100 Int M Mar	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
900 Int MMar pf	30	29½	29½	30
600 Int Nickel	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝
300 Int Paper	53	52	52	54
100 Int Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16⅞
2800 Int Tel & T	119¾	119	119⅜	119
3200 Int T&T rts	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8½
200 Jordan Mot	25	25	25	..
3500 Kan City So	45⅝	45	45⅜	45½
250 Kan & Gulf	27	27	27	..
870 Kennecott	58⅞	58⅜	58⅞	58⅝
800 Kresge	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	53⅜
400 Kage Dr	24	23	24	..
300 Lambert Co	57⅞	57	57⅞	56½
400 Life Saver	21½	21⅜	21½	..
800 Lehigh Val	90⅜	90	90½	90⅜
200 Lehn Fink	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37½
1000 Lago Oil	23⅞	23¼	23¼	23⅜
200 Lim Loco	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	61
8500 Loew Inc	42¼	41¾	41⅞	42¼
100 Loft Inc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 9	Last Aug. 7
60 Am Sugar	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜
76 Am T & T	143⅞	143	143	143
5 Am Wool pf	71	71	71	71⅜
102 Amoskeag	49⅜	49¼	49⅜	49½
350 Anaconda	51½	51	51¼	51⅜
400 Aris Com	12⅜	12¼	12½	12¼
110 Big Hart	80	79	79	80
1010 Bingham	37	35½	37	35
45 Bos El	84	83	83	84½
10 Bos El pf	101	101	101	101
75 Bos El 2 pf	107	107	107	..
21 Bos & Alb	170⅜	170⅜	170⅜	..
210 B&M	55	54½	55	55
35 B&M B sta	93	93	93	..
16 B&M pr pf	103½	103	103	..
100 Cal Petro	33⅛	33½	33⅛	..
50 Cal & Ariz	73	72¼	73	..
2358 Cal & ecla	18⅞	18	18⅛	18
50 Cliff Min	5½	5	5¼	5¼
50 Conn & Pas	98	98	98	..
320 Cop Range	19	18½	18½	19
10 East Mfg	4½	4½	4½	..
100 East SS pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	..
50 E Butte	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
100 E Mass Ry	54	54	54	..
500 E Mass pf	59½	59½	59½	..
70 Edison Elec	230	230	230	230
100 Galv H pf	49½	49½	49½	..
270 Gen Elec	91⅜	89⅞	91⅜	90⅝
6 Gen Elec Sp	11	11	11	..
60 Ger Cr&In	18	18	18	18
150 Gilchrist	36½	36¼	36¼	36½
63 Gillette	94	93⅝	94	94⅜
100 Grangy	25	25	25	..
100 Hancock	1	1	1	..
25 Hood Rub	57½	57½	57½	..
360 Isle Royale	14	13⅜	14	13½
100 Keweenah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
55 La Salle	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8 Libby McN	8	8	8	..
100 May Old Col	1	1	1	75
410 Mohawk	43	42½	43	42½
243 Nash	60⅜	59½	59⅝	58⅞
12 Nat Leather	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
40 Nelson H	28	28	28	28
100 New C'nella	23⅜	22½	23⅜	23⅜
16 NE Tel	114½	114½	114½	114½
5 New Riv pf	54	54	54	54
310 NY NH&R	46½	45½	46	45⅝
75 No Butte	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
6 Norw Worc	130	130	130	..
25 Ojibway	68	68	68	..
25 Old Domin	19	19	19	18½
120 Pond Mills	40	40	40	39½
55 Plant Co	50	48	50	..
20 Pocahontas	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
30 Quincy Min	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	24
30 Reece Fold	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
10 St Mary Ld	33½	33½	33½	33½
55 Swedish Inv	110	110	110	..
24 Swift Inter	18½	18½	18½	..
10 Swift & Co	114	113½	113½	114
50 Torrington	69	68	69	68
95 Tower Mfg	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	..
22 Uni Fruit	115	114⅜	115	114⅜
648 Uni Shoe	47⅜	47½	47⅞	47½
35 US Smelt	38⅞	37⅞	38⅜	39
110 US Smelt pf	49¼	48⅜	49	48¼
535 US Steel	153	151⅜	152¼	151½
2000 US&F Sec	112	110	110	110
45 US&F Sc pd	86	85	86	85⅞
100 Utah Apex	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
900 Waldorf	21¼	21	21¼	21¼
25 Walworth	16½	16½	16½	..
50 Ward	56	56	56	..
15 War Bros	49	49	49	48
5 War Br 2pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
10 Westingh'se	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	..

BONDS

6000 Mass G 4½s	86½	86½	86½	..
3000 Mass G 6s	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	..
5000 Miss Riv 5s	101½	101½	101½	..
1000 Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
1000 Wst T&T 5s	101½	101½	101½	..

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ardsley	.94	.93	.93
Black Oak	.31	.31	.31
Boston & Montana	.35	.35	.35
Belellen	.15	.15	.15
Cheyenne	.65	.61	.65
Crystal Cop	.42	.40	.42
Col Emerald	30½	9½	10
Dun Glen	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
First National Cop	22	22	22
General M	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Grey Wolf	.42	.42	.42
Idaho Cop	5	5	5
Idaho	3	3	3
Jerome Verde Dev	.60	.60	.60
Paymaster	.80	.79	.80
Perpet	.65	.65	.65
Quinby	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Shatt Denn	7	7	7
San Juan	.29	.29	.30
United Verde Ext	28⅜	28	28⅛
Univer Glass	3¼	3¼	3¼
Verde Central Copper	3	3	3
Verde Mines	10	9	10

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Outside con'l paper	4 @4⅜	4 @4⅜
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' con'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	42¾c 41¾c
Bar silver in London	28 1/16d 28 1/16d
Bar gold in London	$4s 10¾d $4s 10¾d
Mexican dollars	47¾c 47¾c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$57,080,000	$485,000,000
Year ago today	46,000,000	
Balances	10,000,000	91,000,000
Year ago today	22,000,000	
F R bank credit	29,929,637	86,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3⅛@3⅜
60 days	3⅛@3⅜
90 days	3⅛@3⅜
4 months	3⅛@3⅜
5 months	3⅛@3⅜
6 months	3⅜@3⅝

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ⅜ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	7
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Kansas City	4	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	4	London	5
Dallas	4	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	7
New York	3½	Riga	8
Richmond	4	Rome	7
St. Louis	4	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	2½	Stockholm	4½
San Francisco	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	10	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	4	Vienna	7½
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	12
Paris	6	Oslo	5½
Berlin	6	Brussels	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand	$4.8514	$4.8534	$4.8643
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅛	4.8643
French francs	.0293	.0300	.193
Belgian francs	.0277	.0284	.193
Swiss francs	.1934	.1932	.192
Lire	.0237	.02365⅛	.193
Marks	.2381	.23805⅛	.238
Holland	.4007	.4008	.402
Sweden	.2658	.2675	.268
Norway	.2190	.2190	.268
Denmark	.2851	.2852	.268
Spain	.1529	.1510	.192
Portugal	.05	.0616	1.08
Greece	.01113⅝	.01113⅝	.193
Austria	.1417	.14115⅝	.203
Argentina	.4048	.4043	.4245
Brazil	.1540	.1543	.1244
Poland	.12	.1150	.1920
†Hungary	.01434	.01434	.193
Jugoslavia	.1749⅛	.177	.193
Finland	.253	.2528	.193
Czechoslovakia	.2963⅛	.296	.2026
Rumania	.66	.661⅛	.138
Shanghai(tael)	.6925	.6950	1.0229
Hong Kong	.5350	.5313	.78
Bombay	.3640	.3634	.4488
Yokohama	.4765	.4772	.4984
Uruguay	.8050	.8067	1.0342
Chile	.1208	.1208	.1948
Peru	3.79	3.78	4.8885
Canadian

WINTER DEMAND FAVORING SHOE MANUFACTURERS

Mail Order and Chain Store Buying Heavy—Factories Well Booked Ahead

The demand for fall and winter footwear is now practically accounted for, many of the shoe plants in New England running on full time, and others preparing to do so. Shoe factories booking orders in the South and West also, it is expected, will soon be up to their usual activity. Failures, and liquidations are only occasional.

The most striking feature noted by New England manufacturers is mail order house and chain store purchases, the larger ones exceeding the dealings of the average wholesale distributors. While novelty styles have lost their former significance they are still strongly featured in men's, as well as women's footwear.

Market quotations vary, offerings being of an individual character. There is considerable buying of lines closely following the latest modes.

Oak sole leather is showing an improving outlet, the heavier buyers being the cut sole dealers. Oak tanned steer backs, tannery run, are at 42@44c; selected medium heavies, 44@46c; clear, scoured bends for the finders' trade, 60@65c; second choice, 55@60c; third grade, 50@55c.

Oak offal is in steady demand. Bellies cut from standard tannages, are bringing 27@28c. Choice bellies, for belting, are strong at 27c. Stocks are low. Rough double shoulders are offered at 38@40c. Single shoulders, medium, to lightweights are at 30@33c.

Union tanned sole leather is moving daily all weights and grades selling well, the lighter weights leading. stocks well down. Heavy packer steer backs are offered at 42c. Cow backs, all weights, are selling at 40@42c. First selection of union tanned bends are fairly well cleaned up at 52@53c. The call for single shoulders prevents all possibilities of early deliveries, 28c, being the ruling rate. Bellies, standard tannages, are offered at 24c, with supply at minimum. Heads are also sold up. Late sales were completed at 15c.

Side upper leather is active with occasional sales of unusual size. There is a strong tone to the market. Elk sides are moving, the lower grades receiving the main part of the call which has the wide price range of 16 to 24c. Not much demand is reported for the medium selections quoted at 25@30c, with the top grades practically neglected at 32@36c. Snuffed chrome colored sides are slow in the upper grades, listed at 26@27c. Medium selections are reparted fairly active at 24c, with a prime third grade moving steadily at 22c.

Ordinary tannages of chrome colored sides are listed, in the better selections, at 22@25c. Prime seconds 21@22c, with the third grade well sold up at 18@20c. Bark tannages are dull, in the better selections, the medium grade moving little better, but the lower sort listed at 16@18c is selling fairly well. Buck finishes are slow, as it is now mostly used for trimmings.

Quotations are unchanged though an easy trend is quite apparent.

The demand for plump, spready calf skins suitable for men's shoes is steady, but buyers are selecting lots merely to cover weekly requirements. Choice plump colored skins are offered at 48@50c, the light weights bringing 44@48c. Plump black skins are from 1 to 2 cents under usual quotations, although those of superior tannage bring better prices.

The demand for patent leather is more conspicuous for daily activity than for large bookings. Prices are firm even though shipments abroad have been restricted by European competition. The choicer selections of chrome patent kips, and regular sides are offered at 38@42c. Quantity dealing is noticed in a patent side the finest choice of which is listed at 36@38c, a prime medium grade at 32@35c, and a third grade at 28@32c.

The lower selections are quoted at 20@25c; colored patent, first choice, at 45@48c; medium grades, 35@40c. Bark patent sides shows some improvement, the top grade selling at 24@26c; medium selections move at 18@22c. There is a limited amount of the lower grades obtainable at 14@18c.

The split leather market shows little activity. Good grades of chrome side leather splits are listed at 12@15c, all weights. A cheaper sort, both light and medium weights, is available at 8@12c. Flexible splits are in varying demand, but prices are well maintained.

Advices from sheepskin tanners show an improving demand for practically all finishes. Glazed black skins are active, the better grades quoted at 16@18c; medium selections, 12@15c; and lower grades, 7@10c. New business on ooze sheep is slow, the top grades being taken by the novelty makers at 19@24c.

Skins suitable for the shoe trade bring 16@18c; Medium selections, 12@15c.; lower grades, 7@10c. Choice selections of colored combination tanned skins are listed at 17@22c; medium grades, 12@15c. The lower grades are fairly active at 7@13c. The better grades of colored skins, plump weights, are quoted at 20@25c. The medium selections are selling at 16@18c, with the lower grades moving 12@14c.

Russet sheep trading hass hown improvement. Top selections are listed at 16@20c. Prime mediums are quite active at 12@15c, with lower grades at 8@10c.

The finer grades of glazed kid move slowly, but the medium, and lower selections are in good demand. Modish colors figure largely in sampling for spring. The small, fine, closely selected skins, either black or brown are listed at 75@85c; choice seconds, 45@55c. A third grade, which is a ready seller, brings 20@35c. Job lots are selling at 12@18c. Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., kid tanners report the situation promising for standard colors, and blacks.

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
427	Bohn A&B	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
800	Cont Motor	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
2225	C G Spring	14⅜	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
200	D and C Nav	15	15	15	
620	Det Cmny	40¼	39¾	40¼	+1¼
92	Det Edison	127½	126½	127½	+3½
298	Edm & Jones	51	48	51	+3½
2475	Fed Truck	31	31	31	
11755	do new	27¼	24½	27	+3½
1470	Gen Necess	7½	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
200	Hall Lamp	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
10	House-SpitzB	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
2	Kawneer Co	31	31	31	— ⅛
1435	Mich Sug	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
2300	Motor Wheel	24⅝	23½	24⅜	— ⅛
1295	Packard Mot	42⅜	41	41⅝	— ⅛
1918	Paige-Det	17	16	16⅞	— ⅛
1790	Peerless Mot	31½	30¼	30⅞	— ⅛
4797	Reo Motor	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
29	RivRaisinPa	6	6	6	
712	Scotten-Dillon	23	23⅜	23⅜	
2970	Timken Axle	11¼	11¼	11¼	
705	Truscon Stl	26½	26	26½	+2⅜

BETHLEHEM STEEL

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9—Bethlehem Steel's expenditure for modernization and improvement of the Lackawanna plant here will total $40,000,000 when completed according to information from a source believed reliable. As a result of modernization already completed sales of representative tonnages of steel are said to show a profit of five to one, as compared with profit under production before modernization was begun.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended August 7, 1926

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
4110	Adams Roy	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
970	All Am Rad	17	16	16½	+ ½
50	Am P Util pf	87	87	87	
225	Am Shipbldg	78½	78	78	
155	Am P Serv pf	97	96½	97	
815	Am States 'A'	3½	3	3¼	
330	do 'B'	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
400	do war	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
545	Arm Co 'A'	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
50	do 'B'	7	7	7	
750	Arm & Co pf	86¾	85½	86½	+ ½
300	Arm—Del pf	94½	93½	94½	+ ½
30	Am Seat vte	32¾	32¾	32¾	
150	do pf	37½	37½	37½	
310	Asso Inv	37	36	37	+1
6970	Auburn Auto	59	54½	58½	+4½
1925	Bal & Katz	73¾	72½	73½	+ ½
77	do pf	100	100	100	
325	Beaverboard	4⅜	4	4⅜	
650	do B	4	3¾	4⅛	+1½
2260	do pf	42½	38	42	+4
2080	Bendix Corp	34½	33½	34	— ⅜
8455	Borg & Beck	39¾	37	39¾	+2¾
260	Brach & Sons	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅛
1158	Butler Bros	29⅛	29½	29½	— ⅛
113	C Ill P Ser pf	88½	88	88½	
105	Cent I Pr pf	88½	87½	88½	+ ⅝
322	Cent I P Sec	16¼	15⅝	16	
350	CSWU pr l pf	96	94	96	+1¼
415	do pf	93	92½	93	+ ⅛
540	do war	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
100	Chi C&C Rys	38	38	38	+ ⅛
1350	CC&Chyapf	3½	3⅜	3½	
975	Chicago Fuse	32¾	31½	31	
75	CNS&MRR	46	46	46	
10	do pf	75	75	75	
330	do p pf	100	99½	100	
410	Cmwlth Edis	136½	136	136¾	— ⅛
435	do rts	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
815	Consumers Co	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
35	Consumers pf	75	75	75	+1½
980	Continental M	12¼	11	12¼	+1¼
229	Crane Co	57¾	56	56	+1
10	do pf	117	117	117	
330	do p pf	48½	47¾	48½	+ ⅜
185	Cuneo Press A	31¾	31	31¾	
420	Dckr & Cohn	21¾	21	21¾	
35	Deere & Co pf	110	109	110	+1
300	Diamond Mtc	119	118	118	— ⅜
100	Eddy Paper	25	25	25	
125	Elec Hsehld	15	14½	15	
1225	Elec Res Lab	18	15½	17	+1½
1900	Evans Co	29	26	29	+3
845	Fair Store	28¾	28	28	— ¼
15	do pf	106	106	106	
175	Fitz-Connel	30⅜	30¼	30½	— ⅛
150	Foote Bros	12½	12½	12½	
29	Gill Mfg	3	3	3	
410	Gt Lks Dred	151	146½	147	—2
3570	Greif Bros	43	39½	43	+2
330	Godchaux	3	3	3	+ ⅛
90	Gossard	34	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
20	Hamri Pa	109¾	109¾	109¾	
60	Hart S&M	111	110⅝	111	+1
100	Hupp Motor	25½	24	25¼	+1⅛
75	Jaeger Mch	26	25¼	25½	— ⅛
270	Ill Brick C	50	49	49	—1
32	Ill No Ut pf	91	90	91	+1
460	Kellogg Sw	15	13	13	
100	do pf	99	99	99	
50	KenHyEl pf	96	95½	96	+ ⅛
70	KenUtJr pf	52½	50	52½	+2½
5130	Kraft Cheese	73	69	70	+1
245	La Salle Ext	9½	9	9	+1
1930	Libby-McN	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
90	Merch MP	36	36	36	— ½
210	McCR&Mf A	40	39¼	40	+ ⅛
40	Mos Leat	16¼	16¼	16¼	
2340	Mid Wst Ut	115	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
552	Mid W Ut pf	107½	107	107¼	— ⅛
340	MidWUtpf	117	116	117	+ ⅛
520	Midlnd St P	47	43	46¾	+2¾
215	MidUtppf	102	102	102	
145	do pf	99	99	99	
75	Montgom Wrd	74	74	74	+2½
60	do Class A	111¼	111	111½	— ⅛
5875	Morgan Litho	61½	58½	60¾	+1½
110	Nat Carb pf	126	126	126	
600	Nat El Pow	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
460	do pf	95	95	95	
590	Nat Leather	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
4700	Nat Stand	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
350	Novadel pf	27	27	27	— ½
81	No Am Car	29	29	29	—1
335	N'wst Util ppf	99	94	96	+ ⅛
330	do pf	98	96	97	+1⅛
500	Omnibus	17	16	17	+ ¼
25	do pf	90	90	90	— ¼
900	Oil-o-Matic	19	18	18	—1
300	Penn G&E	21¾	21½	21¾	
50	do pf	73	73	73	
825	Pick Bar pf A	23	22	22½	+ ½
350	do v t c	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
3805	Pines Waterft	60½	58	58	—1
20	Public Serv	134	134	134	
50	do 6% pf	103	103	103	—1
60	do 7% pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	
45	Pub S no par	133	133	133	—3
148	Quaker Oats	185	183½	184	+1
20	do pf	106	106	106	
1000	Real Silk H	49	48	48	
175	Reo Motor	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
10	Ryan Car	112	112	112	
185	So Colo Pw A	25	24	25	
65	S W G&E pf	96½	96	96½	— ⅛
50	Sprague Sells	23½	23½	23½	
100	Stand G pf	56	56	56	— ⅛
4885	Stewart War	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
1256	Swift & Co	114	113¾	114	+¼
2560	Swift Intl	19¾	18⅞	19¼	+¼
90	Tenn Prod	10	10	10	
570	Thompson JR	43	41½	43	
11619	Union C&C	90¾	89¾	89¾	+⅝
825	United Biscuit	43	42	42	
135	Un Paper Bd	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
510	Un La & P A	17¾	16¾	17	— ⅛
180	do B	20¾	20	20	
90	do A	57	57	57	
285	do B	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
2280	US Gypsum	170¾	166	167	—1
10	do pf	121	121	121	
500	Vesta Battery	13	13	13	+ ⅛
15	Yellow Tr pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	
110	Wol Cement	8	8	8	
2050	Wrigley	83¾	83	83	+ ⅛
985	Yates Mch	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
37500	Yel T&C Co	35⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
3610	do rts	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
1015	Yellow Taxi	44	43¾	44	

BONDS

$8000	CC&CR 5s '27	47½	48	47½	+⅜
22000	CCRylst 5s'27	75	74	75	+ ⅛
21000	C R 1st 5s '27	73	71¾	73	+1½
27000	do SerA5s'27	49	48¾	49	
29000	do SerB5s'27	29¾	29	29	+2¼
43,100	CEd 1st 5s'41	104¾	104¾	104¾	+1
16000	HuGf 6½s '21	97½	97	97	
8000	Sft 1st 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1350	Arundel	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
417	B & O	102	99¾	101¾	+ ⅜
163	Balt Trust	133	132	132	
102	Century Tr	153	153	153	—2
291	Cons Pow	56	51½	52	+3¾
15	do pf 7s	113	112½	112½	— ½
245	Cons Coal	27	26¾	27	
80	F & Deposit	123	123	123	— ¼
303	Fin Serv A	18¼	18¼	18¼	
135	Houston Oil	36	33½	36	
719	Mid Cont Pet	32¼	30¾	31½	+2¼
179	Mong Pw 7s	23¾	23½	23½	
73	Mort Accept A	36	36	36	
60	Pa W&P	150	150	150	
200	NewAmsCas	11	10½	10½	
352	Old Town	203½	200	203½	+3¼
50	U P F & G	18¾	18¾	18¾	
140	Un Rys				

BONDS

$7000	Un Rys 4s'49	70	69¾	69¾	
21000	do inc 4s'49	50¾	50	50⅜	+ ⅜
2000	do 6s'27	99	98¾	99	
5000	Mong Val 5s'42	91½	91½	91½	— ⅛
12000	Elk 6½s'31	99	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
6000	FairTrie'38	94	92¾	93¾	— ⅛
16000	WB&A 5s'31	63½	63	63¼	+ ⅛

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
4685	Abitibi	22¾	21¾	21	—2
702	Asbestos	18	16½	18	+ ⅜
1981	do pf	71¾	66	71¾	+2¾
70347	Brazilian	110¾	101	109	+7¼
3021	Brompton	24	21½	23¾	+1¾
355	Can Cement	105½	105	105¾	— ¼
430	Can Steamsh	19	17	19	+1
2525	do pf	74	71	74	+1
23788	Con Smelt	22¼	21¾	22¼	+1¾
275	Dom Glass	92	92	92	+1
145	Dom Textile	93	93	93	— ¾
1228	Laurentide P	90	89½	90	
2034	Mont Power	222	219¾	221	+2
520	Price Bros	74¾	70	71	—3
110	Smith Pros	51¾	50½	51¼	+1¼
540	Span River	102	101½	102¾	— ¼
455	Stl of Can	106¼	104¾	104¾	+2
125	Wayagamack	77	75	77	+3

BANKS

11	Commerce	224½	224½	224½	+1¼
80	Montreal	267	267	267	—1
80	Nova Scotia	354	353	353	
117	Royal	350½	350½	350½	— ¼

BONDS

$2100	War loans '21	103.60	103.55	103.55	
59300	Victory Ins '27	100.70	100.50	100.50	
16050	do '33	104.45	104.10	104.10	
13750	do '34	104.35	103.10	103.10	
11000	do '37	107.35	107.10	107.10	
5400	Renewals '28	100.30	100.10	100.10	
3000	Refunding '28	100.30	100.20	100.20	
6300	do '40	96.55	96.30	96.30	
2000	do '44	11.60	101.55	101.55	
2000	do '54	98.40	98.15	98.15	

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Aug. 1 totaled 47,748 running bales, round as half bales, compared with 161,682 to that date last year and 21,765 the Census Bureau announces. The crop reporting board states the final outturn of the crop will depend on influences affecting it during the remainder of the year. Should developments be as unfavorable as during 1921-22-23 a total production of 14,495,000 bales might be expected, but if as favorable as during 1924-25 production might reach 17,610,000 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
238	American Bk	165	164½	165	+1
15	Ang&LParisB	195	195	195	— ½
4874	Bancitaly Cor	80½	80	80¼	— ⅜
10	Bank of Cal	255	255	255	+4
286	Bk of Italy	45	45	45	
90	Calamba S pf	81½	81	81	+ ¼
7900	Calif Corp	.90	.80	.86	
40	Calif O P pf	103¾	103¼	103¾	+ ⅛
7716	Calif Pkg	70	70	70	—.66⅔
2435	Caterpillar T	141	136½	139¼	— ¾
15	CCoG&EIstpf	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
159	E Bay WA pf	96	96	96	
5	E'bay WB pf	106	106	106	
4055	Fed Tel Co	12	11¾	11½	— ⅛
225	Firemn'sFIns	93	91¾	92¼	— ⅛
150	Foster&Klels	12	12	12	— ⅛
135	Gt W Pow pf	102⅞	101¾	102⅞	+ ⅛
100	Hale Bros S	35⅞	35½	35½	— ½
10	Haw Com&S	44	44	44	— ¼
715	Haw F&pple	54¼	54	54	+ ¼
100	Home F&M	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
1045	Honolulu C O	40	39½	40	+ ⅜
230	Hunt BrPk A	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
30	HutchinsonSP	11½	11½	11½	
1311	IllsPacGlassA	29¼	28	28¾	—1
25	K'systemTppf	78½	78	78½	—2½
105	LAGas&El pf	98	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
200	MagnavoxCo	.75	.75	.75	+.0
175	Magnin	21½	21	21	— ⅝
12300	Marine Corp	1.50	1.42½	1.50	—.5
64	Natomas pf	1.50	1.50	1.50	
70	NorAmIn pf	93	93	93	
2337	No Amn Oil	40½	33¼	34	
235	Onomea Sug	34	33¼	34	
1067	PacG&Elstpf	100⅜	99⅜	100¼	— ⅛
2006	Pac G&Elec	130	128⅜	130	+1
235	Pac Lt C6%pf	96	96	96	+¼
50	Pac Lt Corp	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+3
185	PacTel&T pf	103	102⅜	102⅝	— ⅛
10	Pac Tel&Tel	125	125	125	
2719	Paraf C Inc	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
110	Pioneer Mill	21	21	21	+ ⅛
100	S F&Sac RR pf	10¾	9⅞	10¾	+ ⅜
65	SJ L&P pr pf	105	104	104	— ⅜
200	S'singerBF pf	93	92½	93	
2071	S'singer BFA	26⅜	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
10162	ShellUnOil	32½	28¾	28¾	—2½
40	S'man&C7%pf	90	90	90	—1
10	SierraPE1 pf	83½	83½	83½	— ⅛
486	So Pacific	107¼	106⅛	107¼	+1¼
10	Sperry FCo pf	94	94	94	+1
485	Sperry Fl Co	51	49¾	51	+2⅞
155	Spring ValW	104	103½	104	
15376	StandO of Cal	61¼	59	60	— ⅛
2500	Tex Con Oil	.90	.80	.90	
9655	Un Oil Assc	57	53½	56	+7
19710	Un Oil of Cal	55	52¾	54½	+1⅝
125	Union Sug	20½	20½	20½	—1½
9650	United Oil	81	74⅝	77½	+2⅜
800	US Petrol'm	1.75	1.75	1.75	
80	WallusACLtd	32	31¾	32	
9	WAmnFin pf	9	9	9	
175	Yel&CheckerG	9¾	9½	9¼	— ⅛
75	Z'bach1st pf	96¼	96	96	
3080	Zel'bach Corp	27½	26¼	27¼	— ⅜

BONDS

$3000	As Oil 6s'35	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
4000	CalG&Eu5s37	102	101¾	102	+ ⅛
2000	Cal OrePc4s42	105¼	105	105	— ⅛
100	CalPet6½s33	103¾	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅛
12000	EBayW5½s46	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
4000	EngelsCC'34	100	99¾	100	
18000	Key1mtg6s38	100¼	80	80	—1⅜
9000	Key ref 5s'42	80	80¼	80	— ⅛
2000	LAG&Es5s'39	101¼	101¼	101½	— ⅛
20000	LAG&Es5s'42	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
34000	Mil&Lux6s'45	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
2000	Miller&Lux5s	99	99	99	
4000	Natomas6s'35	53	52	52	—1
3000	PacEReyC5s'42	96	96	96	
8000	PacG&Es5s'42	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
1000	PG&ECh5s'52	103	103	103	+ ⅜
13000	PacT&Ts5s'37	101¾	101¼	101¾	
7000	PT&Tref5s'52	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ⅛
35000	SValWat5s'43	100¼	100	100¼	— ⅛
1000	UOil of C5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	
38500	UnlOil cv6½s	109	106	107¼	+1⅛

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
2751	Bancitaly	80¼	80	80¼	+ ⅛
222	Bk of Italy	455	455	455	
1930	Bolsa Chica	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅛
10	Cal Del Fmg	9	9	9	
6	Cits Nat Bk	235	235	235	
10	First Nat Bk	401¼	401¼	401¼	+1¼
25	Gilmore	8	8	8	
60	Globe G & M	53	53	53	
10	Globe G&M pf	99	99	99	
96	Gdyr T&R pf	96¾	96	96¾	+ ⅜
10	Hend Pet	85	85	85	—1
15100	Holly Dev	1.70	1.57	1.70	+.13
24271	Julian Pet	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
81922	Julian Pet pf	15¼	14	15¼	—¼
1985	L A Gas pf	97¾	97½	97¾	—⅛
10204	L A Inv	3.22	3.14	3.20	+.05
40288	Marine	1.53	1.45	1.53	+.09
3100	Marine Ct	1.48	1.45	1.45	
20	Pac Nat Bk	135	135	135	
2201	Rio Grande O	25	25¼	24¾	+ ⅜
220	SJL&P pf	105	104½	104¾	+ ⅛
130	So Cal Ed	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
1330	So Cal 6% pf	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅛
442	So Cal 7% pf	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ⅜
12	S C G 6% pf	97½	97½	97½	
184	S C G 7% pf	104	104	104	
900	Un Oil Assoc	54¾	54¾	55	+1⅞
30662	Untd Oil	80	75	77	—3

BONDS

$3000	Am Sg 7s '37	104¼	104¼	104¼	
4500	Gen Pt 5s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
10000	L A G 5s 39	101¾	101¾	101¾	
2500	L A G 6s '42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
4000	L A G 7s '31	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
6000	L A Ry 5s '40	84	83¾	83¾	
2000	L A Ry 5s '40	84	83¾	83¾	
8000	Or C 7½s '26	101	101	101	
5000	P E Ry 5s '42	95	95	95	
5000	S D G 5s '47	99¾	99¼	98¾	— ⅜
5000	SJL&P B6s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾	
2000	SJL&P 5s'51	105	105	105	
2000	SJL&P7s'51	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
8000	SoCalEd5s'44	100	100	100	
19000	SoCalEd5s'44	104	103⅝	103⅝	
27000	SoCEds'43	105	105	105	+ ⅜
10000	SoCG5½s'52	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
1000	SoCts'51	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
2000	SoCTels'47	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
5000	SoCtG6s'52	101¾	101¾	101¾	
3000	UnOil6s'42	108	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
23000	UntOil6½s'35	107½	107	107	+1
3000	WnSGas5s'47	102½	102½	102½	

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
10	Best-Clymer	57½	57½	57½	
570	Boyd-W Shoe	42	42	42¾	+1
279	Brown Shoe	37	37	37	—⅛
10	do pf	108	108	108	
50	Bruce Lum pf	97	97	97	
7	Cert-td P 1pf	101	100½	101	
56	Chic Ry Eq	23	23	23	—1
821	Con L & E A	24	23	24	+1
800	Ely & W D G	34	30¼	34	+3¾
5	do 1st pf	108	108	108	
5	do 2d pf	85	85	85	+1
10	Emerson E pf	101	101	101	— ⅛
58	First Nat Bk	237	237	237	+2
5	Fulton I W pf	64	64	64	—16
100	HLHussmanR	35	35	35	—1
55	Huttig S & D	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
205	Hydr P B pf	80¾	80	80	—2
227	Int Shoe	168	167	167	
10	do pf	108	107½	107¾	— ⅛
10	Johnson-StSS	80	80	80	
400	Mo Port Cem	58¾	58	58⅛	
21	N B of Com	185	184	185	+1⅝
35	Nati Candy	81	81	81	—1
95	Pedigo-W S	35	35	35	
50	Pedigo WI&F A	37	35½	35½	+ ⅛
400	Rice-S D G	23½	21½	22½	—1
80	St Louis A A	49¾	49	49¾	—1⅛
18	St L Car pf	93	93	93	—1
40	StLIndPk pf

UPSETS MIGHT DECIDE TITLES

Leaders Hold Their Places Through First Week of American Roque Tourney

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 9 (Special)—The second week of the national roque tournament opened here today with the leaders in all divisions well bunched, and with unexpected upsets likely to change the position of the pace setters in the American Roque League at any time. A. B. Argenbright of Kansas City, Mo., with an average of 31 1-7 points, leads the first division. After winning six straight games, he was defeated Saturday night by F. E. Markham of Bradentown, Fla., by a score of 32 to 26. Argenbright has lost only six points. Lester M. Clark of Chicago, in nine games, has maintained an average of 30 8-9 being only 10 points short of a perfect score. His only defeat so far has been at the hands of Hiram Haydn of Cleveland, by a score of 32 to 22.

Mr. Haydn, since his upset in the game with C. C. Davis of Columbus, O., 32 to 0, has played perfect roque. He has won nine games, one defeat being the shutout by C. C. Davis and the other in a 32-to-27 score to C. W. Davis of New Castle, Pa. A. G. Buffam of Los Angeles, Calif., who won the semiannual tournament by defeating A. S. Denny of Long Beach, Calif., last February, started play Saturday afternoon and lost 13 points to C. W. Davis, in his second game. Buffam, despite his poor start, is expected to be a contender for the division leadership. His games with Clark and Haydn are expected to have much bearing on the outcome of the tournament.

The first two games of the series for the Gates-Underhill Diamond Medal were staged before a great crowd Saturday night. The medal is held by A. G. Buffum. Hiram Haydn, the challenger, won both games, 32 to 3, and 32 to 15. Four out of seven games will decide the match. After disposing of Mr. Buffum, the present United States champion, in two successive games, Mr. Haydn won easily in a third exhibition game from Herbert Sime of Chicago, 1921 national champion and former diamond-medal holder. Sime is not playing in the tournament, but was a visitor.

The fourth game in the seven-game series for the C. G. Williams Trophy Cup was won Saturday night by C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw, Ind., over Argenbright, the challenger. Each player now has won two games.

Noah Dibble of Bradentown, Fla., was still leading the second division when the second week's play started; but he is being pressed hard by M. E. Heynes of Long Beach, Calif., and Joseph Hansman of Warsaw, Ind. Mr. Dibble has won nine out of 10 games, losing only six points and maintaining an average of 31 2-5. Mr. Heynes has won eight out of 10 games, losing 12 points and having an average of 30 4-5. Mr. Hansman has won 10 games and lost two and his average is 30 1-12. He has lost 23 points. Mr. Heynes has played Mr. Dibble, winning 32 to 26. The clash between Hansman and Dibble will have an important bearing on the division leadership.

Two players ended the first week undefeated in the third division. They are A. S. Cleveland of Benton, Ill., who has won six games, and E. Prebel of Chicago, who has won four games. D. J. Kearney of Chicago, is in third place with only nine points lost in five games and Mrs. T. D. Reeder of Long Beach, Calif., is next with 18 points lost in eight games.

No games were played Sunday, but the contests were carried on until nearly midnight Saturday. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION

A. G. Buffum, Los Angeles, Cal., 32; W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 2.

A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, Mo., 32; B. G. Blanchard, Glenellyn, Ill., 28.

C. W. Davis, New Castle, Pa., 32; A. G. Buffum, Los Angeles, 19.

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32; E. J. Blanchard, Chicago, 7.

R. H. Good, Chicago, 32; Barney Stemple, Campbellstown, O., 19.

C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., 32; B. S. Blanchard, Glenellyn, 18.

C. W. Davis, New Castle, 32; W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 7.

C. W. Davis, New Castle, 32; B. G. Blanchard, Glenellyn, 5.

A. G. Buffum, Los Angeles, 32; W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 5.

F. E. Markham, Bradenstown, Fla., 32; A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 26.

R. H. Good, Chicago, 32; A. P. Goodhue, Chicago, 13.

C. C. Davis, Columbus, O., 32; W. E. Gilbert, Chicago, 7.

B. G. Blanchard, Glenellyn, 32; F. E. Turner, Long Beach, Cal., 20.

SECOND DIVISION

M. H. Pence, New Paris, O., 32; S. Swisher, Campbellstown, O., 26.

M. E. Heynes, Long Beach, Cal., 32; Mrs. A. L. Whitney, Cumberland Center, Me., 7.

Noah Dibble, Bradenstown, Fla., 32; E. L. Vanderipe, Bradenstown, Fla., 26.

James Wood, Chicago, 32; R. B. Bennett., Westerville, O., 8.

H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, N. Y., 32; L. A. Chamberlain, Pittsfield, Ill., 23.

E. E. Neel, Newport, Ind., 32; H. S. Charles, Marion, Ind., 12.

Joseph Hansman, Warsaw, Ind., 32; L. A. Chamberlain, Pittsfield, 19.

R. B. Bennett, Westerville, 32; W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa., 4.

M. H. Pence, New Paris, 32; Mrs. A. L. Whitney, Cumberland Center, 7.

H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 32; Noah Dibble, Bradenstown, 26.

James Wood, Chicago, 32; W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia, 8.

E. L. Vanderipe, Bradenstown, 32; M. E. Heynes, Long Beach, 26.

L. A. Chamberlain, Pittsfield, 32; J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 18.

H. S. Charles, Marion, 32; R. B. Bennett, Westerville, 6.

C. W. Ackersen, Westerville, O., 32; S. Swisher, Campbellstown, 13.

Joseph Hansman, Warsaw, 32; H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, 9.

THIRD DIVISION

A. S. Cleveland, Benton, Ill., 32; Mrs. T. D. Reeder, Long Beach, Calif., 14.

Mrs. T. D. Reeder, Long Beach, 32; J. J. Freeman, Homer, Ill., 25.

D. J. Kearney, Chicago, 32; E. S. Williams, Westerville, O., 15.

C. E. Klick, Cherokee, Okla., 32; H. N. Trueblood, Westville, 21.

E. Preble, Chicago, 32; A. J. Denney, Long Beach, Calif., 14.

E. W. Marks, Chicago, 32; C. E. Klick, Cherokee, 26.

R. Creek, Cherokee, Okla., 32; Mrs. T. D. Reeder, Long Beach, 29.

R. Creek, Cherokee, 32; E. S. Williams, Westerville, 9.

Richard Bonnell, Winona Lake, 32; D. J. Kearney, Chicago, 23.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	77	48	.616
Oakland	67	56	.545
Sacramento	67	60	.528
Missions	63	61	.508
Seattle	61	63	.472
Hollywood	59	69	.461
Portland	57	71	.445
San Francisco	55	73	.430

RESULTS SATURDAY

Hollywood 6, Sacramento 3.
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 3, Portland 1.
Oakland 3, Missions 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Hollywood 6, Sacramento 4.
Sacramento 2, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 2, Los Angeles 1.
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 4, Portland 7.
San Francisco 1, Portland 7.
Missions 4, Oakland 3.
Oakland 4, Missions 2.

SPENCE DEFEATS CHAMPION

LAKE OSCAWANA, Aug. 9.—Walter Spence, of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., won a decisive victory in the Metropolitan A. A. U. senior long-distance swimming championship, decided over a 3½-mile course off Camp Ruddy. Spence covered the distance in 1h. 54m. and finished nearly 200 yards ahead of Clarence Rose, of the New York A. C., United States title holder, who gained second place.

Soldiers Capture Junior Title Again

Defeat Bryn Mawr Four, 16-6, by Playing Great Polo in Final Game

UNITED STATES JUNIOR POLO CHAMPIONS

1900—Country Club, Philadelphia.
1901—Rockaway.
1902—Rockaway.
1903—Lakewood.
1904—Rockaway.
1905—Bryn Mawr.
1906—Bryn Mawr, Freebooters.
1907—Bryn Mawr.
1908—New Haven.
1909—New Haven.
1910—Myopia 2nd.
1911—Bryn Mawr.
1912—Cooperstown.
1913—Cooperstown.
1914—Meadowbrook Magpies.
1915—Bryn Mawr.
1916—Meadowbrook 3rd.
1919—Meadowbrook.
1920—Bryn Mawr Fox Hunters.
1921—Meadowbrook Fox Hunters.
1922—U. S. Army.
1923—U. S. Army.
1924—Midwick.
1925—U. S. Army.
1926—U. S. Army.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (Special)—Once again the United States Army polo team has captured the junior title of the United States, making the fourth time since 1922 that the Army has held the title, winning the first in 1922 and successfully defending in 1923, but the Midwick four won in 1924 and the Army returned to power in 1925 and again Saturday by defeating the Bryn Mawr representatives, by a score of 16 to 6 on the Westchester-Biltmore Club grounds here.

Not only did the Army officers show superior to the Bryn Mawr horsemen in every department of play but they more than surprised their own followers by their fine showing. Capt. Charles H. Gerhardt was the star of the day and played one of the best games seen on the field in some time.

In only one chukker did the Officers fail to score while Bryn Mawr missed scoring in two periods. The second chukker practically decided the outcome when the Soldiers ran in four goals. Later they scored two goals in each of the last four sessions. The players on the Bryn Mawr four were admittedly not quite up to their usual standard. The summary:

U. S. ARMY	BRYN MAWR
No. 1—Lieut. G. C. Benson	M. Belmont
No. 2—Capt. C. H. Gerhardt	B. K. Gatins
No. 3—Maj. H. D. Chamberlain	Barclay McFadden
Back—Maj. K. C. Greenwald	G. H. Earle 3d

Score—U. S. Army 16, Bryn Mawr 6. Goals—Benson 6, Gerhardt 5, Greenwald 3, Chamberlain 2 for Army; Earle 2, Gatins 2, McFadden, Belmont for Bryn Mawr. Referee—Capt. O. I. Holman. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

HOOVER WINNER IN TWO EVENTS

Captures Championship Singles Sculls and Senior Quarter Mile

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (AP)—Walter M. Hoover of the Undine Barge Club, aside from retaining his United States sculling championship in the third and final day of the Sesquicentennial regatta on the Schuylkill, also won the national senior quarter-mile dash title.

Undine oarsmen, coached by Hoover, also gained national titles in senior 145-pound singles and senior doubles. C. W. Coulston was the winner in the lightweight sculls and W. L. Nelson and R. H. Agnew, triumphed in the doubles.

Philadelphia crews won 11 of the 13 national championships in the three-day regatta. New York A. C., in intermediate eights and Detroit Boat Club in senior 145-pound eights, being the only out-of-town oarsmen to return with titles.

Joseph Wright's Penn A. C. senior eight-oared shell won by a length and three-quarters from the first New York A. C. eight, which had several lengths on the Union Boat Club of Boston. The winners did the national mile and a quarter course in 6m. 29s.

Hoover's margin over W. E. Gilmore of the Bachelors, in championship singles, was a length and a half, with Russell Codman Jr., of Boston, five lengths back, and Agnew, the new association singles champion, far in the rear.

In the quarter-mile dash, Hoover had but a half length to spare over Joseph Wright Jr., of the Penn A. C., and virtually won the race by getting a remarkable start.

Undine Barge Club won the Julius Barnes point trophy, emblematic of the American rowing championship with a total of 102 points. Bachelors Barge Club was second, and Penn. A. C., third. The latter organization won the cup last year.

Harry P. Burke, Philadelphia, was re-elected president of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. James P. Fox, Boston; Dr. G. B. Magrath, Boston; William C. McKinney, Washington, and Roy E. Pingree, Detroit, were re-elected members of the executive committee. Charles Bertram, Lynn, Mass., was the only new member elected to the committee. The summary:

Senior 146-pound eight-oared shells (rerow last quarter mile)—Won by Detroit B. C.; second, Undine Barge Club; third, Pennsylvania Barge Club (no time taken).

Senior tandem double blade (canoe)—Won by Washington C. C.; second, Potomac C. C.; third, Pendleton C. C. Time—3m. 52s.

Junior one-man single blade (canoe)—Won by Mark Fore, Washington C. C.; second, Philadelphia C. C.; third, Potomac C. C. Time—4m. 38s.

Championship single sculls—Won by W. M. Hoover, Undine B. C.; second, W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelors' B. C.; third, Russell Codman Jr., University Barge Club. Time—7m. 38⅘s.

Senior Quadruple Single Blade (canoe)—Won by Potomac B. C.; Washington C. C., second; Pendleton C. C., third. Time—3m. 46s.

Junior Quadruple Single Blade (canoe)—Won by Philadelphia C. C.; Potomac B. C., second; Washington C. C. and Red Dragon C. C., tied for third. Time—3m. 46⅘s.

Senior One-man Double Blade (canoe)—Won by Ernie Reidel, Pendleton C. C.; Washington C. C., second; Potomac B. C., third. Time—3m. 53s.

Senior Doubles Sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club (boy, Nelson; stroke, Agnew); Malta B. C., second; St. Alphonsus B. C., third. Time—7m. 7s.

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash—Won by W. M. Hoover, Undine Barge Club; second, Joseph Wright Jr., Penn A. C.; third, A. A. Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club; fourth, W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club. Time—1m. 16s.

Senior 145-Pound Single Sculls—Won by Charles Coulston, Undine B. C.; second, Thomas Clark, Undine B. C.; third, Paul V. Costello, Penn A. C. Time—7m. 48⅘s.

Junior Tandem Double Blades (Canoe)—Won by Washington C. C. (Sheppard and Ford); second, Philadelphia C. C.; third, Red Dragon C. C. Time—3m. 56⅘s.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Penn A. C.; second, New York A. C.; third, Union B. C. Time—6m. 34⅘s.

YACHT ELEANOR SELECTED

HENDERSON HARBOR, N. Y., Aug. (AP)—Eleanor, owned by H. S. McLaughlin of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, has been selected to represent Lake Ontario at the Richardson Cup races at Toledo, O., in September for the R Class championship of the Great Lakes. Valerie of the Crescent Yacht Club of this city received the Lipton Cup for Class R boats, but was not selected for the big regatta. Eleanor was second in the Lipton Cub races.

SMITH WINNER OF OPEN TITLE

Plays Brilliant Golf on the Last Day of Canadian Tourney

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 9 (Special)—A heavy downpour of rain which began soon after the leaders for the Canadian open golf championship had started their fourth and final rounds at the Royal Montreal Club on Saturday afternoon, and which at times assumed the dimensions of a torrent, completely soaking players and members of the galleries, flooding the low parts of the undulating greens and making the course exceedingly heavy, was a big factor in eliminating some of the leading contenders from the struggle for the title and possession of the Rivermead Cup, and spoiled to a certain extent the expected climax in the greatest golf championship ever staged in the Dominion. As it was, the three days' play provided a brilliant struggle.

To cap it all, the victory of McDonald Smith who came from third place, three strokes behind the leaders at the fifty-fourth hole, to three strokes in front of his nearest rival at the end, was a very popular one, and outside of a Canadian victory, which might have been hoped for but was not expected, it is unlikely that a more popular winner could have been returned. John Farrell dropped 11 strokes to the new champion on the final 18 holes, while Eugene Sarazen, who was setting the pace with Farrell at the three-quarter mark dropped six.

Almost from the start it looked like a battle between Smith, Farrell and Sarazen, with Leo H. Deigel making an attempt to win his third straight title and establish a new record in national championships, and Joseph Turnesa being in the race at all times, and several others being in positions to oust any of the fancied ones from their front rank position if they should slip momentarily.

At the end of the first round Farrell and Sarazen were setting the pace with 69's each and Smith in third place. On Friday night, Farrell with 140, was one stroke in front of Sarazen, and Smith was in a tie for fifth with 144. At noon on Saturday Farrell and Sarazen were again deadlocked with 210's, Smith had 213 to hold third place, Turnesa was fourth with 214 and Deigel fifth with 215. Smith had passed both Turnesa and Deigel who were tied for third place with 143's at the half way station.

On Saturday Farrell and Sarazen were paired, as were Deigel and Turnesa and Smith and Charles Murray, the Royal Montreal Club's professional, and these three matches attracted large galleries in the morning and afternoon.

The morning play of the six was brilliant despite the fact the course was heavy from a steady rain during the night. Murray and Smith had turned for home, Sarazen and Farrell were on the sixth hole and Deigel and Turnesa on the fourth when the rain, after plenty of warning, came. Murray and Smith came along without any slump, both turning in 70's, each having a birdie 3 on the home hole; but the other two pairs fell off in their play during the rain and the expected close finish did not materialize, the result being definite when Sarazen and Farrell were at the fifteenth hole. At the same time, Deigel and Turnesa were at the last nine and Turnesa needed a 32 to tie Smith and these scores were impossible under the circumstances that existed if they could ever be equaled. Instead of being in doubt until the last of the leaders were finished, the result was known over an hour before they came in.

MacDonald Smith, by his brilliant four rounds, the worst of which was in par figures and his total for the 72 holes, 9 under par, added the Canadian national to his steadily growing list.

Sarazen, if he had been more fortunate on the morning round, might have reversed the result. He had a 69 as did Smith, but Sarazen had three chips from off the green hang on the lip of the cup and on six other occasion long putts from the edge of the green just missed the tin.

C. R. Somerville of London, the Canadian amateur champion, led the amateurs with 306, three strokes better than Alex Gooderham of Rosedale, who was second.

MacDonald Smith's card for the four rounds was:

Thursday, out..	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	5	—36
Thursday, in...	4	3	5	4	2	4	4	3	4	—33—71
Friday, out....	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	—38
Friday, in.....	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	5	—35—73
Sat., a. m., out	4	4	5	4	3	3	5	3	4	—35
Sat., a. m., in..	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	—37—72
Sat., p. m., out	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	—35
Sat., p. m., in..	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	—34—69

The complete scores were:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	T'l
M. Smith, Lakeville	71	73	69	70	283
E. Sarazen, Freshmead's	69	72	69	76	286
Joseph Turnesa, Fairview	75	68	71	73	287
L. H. Deigel, Mountainv.	73	70	72	72	287
C. R. Murray, R. Montreal	75	70	74	70	289
T. D. Armour, Wash'gton	72	74	72	73	291
John Farrell, Quaker R.	69	71	70	81	291
Andrew Kay, Lambton	73	79	72	72	296
T. L. Kerrigan, Siwanoy	74	76	76	72	298
Wilfred Reid, Detroit	72	73	73	78	297
D. Spittal, unattached	78	77	71	73	299
W. Creavy, Bonnie Briar	77	73	77	72	299
N. Thompson, Hamilton	79	70	75	76	300
J. R. Brown, Summerlea	76	72	80	74	302
R. Cunningham, Kingston	72	80	76	74	302
W. L. Klein, Wheatley H.	75	75	75	78	303
J. Kinnear, Redford, Mich.	73	75	74	82	304
*C. R. Somerville, Lond. H.	76	76	74	80	306
J. Johnston, Rosedale	77	74	77	78	306
J. Devany, Michigan	80	79	75	72	306
T. Boyd, Fox Hills	74	75	73	84	306
W. Lamb, Toronto Golf	75	79	80	73	307
Frank Locke, Quebec	75	74	80	78	307
George Christ, Rochester	78	77	79	76	307
N. Young, Royal Mont	75	77	78	78	308
*A. L. Gooderham, Rosed	74	80	78	77	309
K. Marsh, London Hunt	78	75	77	79	309
C. McKenna, Irondequoit	75	77	75	82	309
W. Beamish, Rochester	77	77	74	81	309
Cyril Walker, Florida	79	78	80	72	309
H. Slattery, Philadelphia	83	72	74	82	310
Fred Hunt, Brantford	75	74	79	83	311
R. MacKenzie, M'borough	75	79	76	76	312
L. Robson, Weston	78	78	75	81	312
*S. H. Newton, Lido	83	74	80	77	314
W. G. Mitchell, Potsdam	78	72	80	84	314
P. Miley, Maravilla	76	79	75	84	314
J. Martin, Lambton	83	77	80	76	315
W. C. Attridge, Scarboro	76	77	78	84	315
D. A. Ferguson, Tor. Ld.	77	76	80	82	315
J. G. Young, Royal Mont	78	77	78	82	315
W. T. Brasier, Sault Ste M.	78	77	79	82	316
A. J. Miles, Mississauga	77	79	77	83	316
K. Keffer, Royal Ottawa	80	78	81	78	317
*D. D. Carrick, Scarboro	80	78	80	81	319
W. Cunningham, St. Cath	82	78	81	79	320
*C. M. Scott, Royal Mont	78	77	82	85	322
E. Wakham, Kent	76	82	79	85	322
A. Keeling, Lookout Pt.	76	80	83	85	324
F. Kreiger, Monroe	81	74	81	88	324
*H. Gans, Fox Hills	74	82	83	84	323
A. Russell, Lakeview	79	79	85	84	327
*J. W. Wilson, Royal M.	81	82	87	84	330
George McLean, Grassy Sp	79	75	79	100	333
A. Des Jardins, L. La L	76	76	85	100	337
N. McKenna, Minaki	77	90	81	100	348
A. J. Hurlbert, Thornhill	82	75	82	100	339
J. Battini, Great Neck	78	78	82	100	340
F. Grant, Montreal C. C.	77	82	82	100	341
*G. M. Somerville, Kan'kai	74	80	91	100	351

*Amateur.

MISS FORDYCE AND JONES WIN

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP)—Miss Louise Fordyce of Youngstown and R. A. Jones Jr. of Westchester Hills Country Club defeated Miss Maureen Orcutt of Whitebeeches Country Club, Haworth, N. J., and Loren Upson, Berkeley, Calif., in the Fairfield Gold Golf Ball championship yesterday. In a second match, Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., and Roland R. Mackenzie, Washington, D. C., defeated Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, R. I., United States women's champion, and L. Krdman, who substituted for Jesse Marston, 2 and 1. Miss Collett defeated Marston in the men vs. women play Saturday. The woman golfer won by 4 up and 2 to play and used only four of the seven bloques which were allowed their rivals by the men. Jones defeated Miss Fordyce 3 and 2, and Miss Mackenzie defeated Miss Wall by 1 up on the eighteenth green.

New World Record by Miss Norelius

Shortens Time in Half-Mile—Women's S. A. Captures Team Title

WOMEN'S SWIMMING TEAM STANDING

Club	Pts.
W. S. A. of New York	63
Carnegie Library, Homestead	15
Illinois A. C.	6
Philadelphia Turngemeinde	3
Pasadena	3
Brookline S. A.	3
Cleveland	1

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (AP)—Two more world's records fell before the speedy strokes of the mermaids of the Women's Swimming Association of the Women's Amateur Athletic Union of the United States swimming championships in the Sesquicentennial lake New York in the final day's events of pool Saturday.

Miss Maria Norelius of the W. S. A., national quarter-mile champion, added another crown to her collection when she won the half-mile title in world's record time. Miss Norelius, using the same American crawl with which Miss Gertrude Ederle conquered the English Channel, swam the half in 12m. 47 1-5s., 11 seconds faster than Miss Ethel McGary's time in the 1925 championships at Detroit.

Miss Agnes Geraghty, W. S. A. breast stroke expert and holder of almost every American breast stroke mark, swam the fastest 220 yards over a long course in her career in repeating her 1925 triumph yesterday. She was timed in 3m. 29 1-5s., 3 1-5 seconds faster than her own mark, which was established at Detroit last year.

Earlier in the day a third member of the W. S. A. team, Miss Esther Foley, won the plain and fancy high diving title. These three first-place victories, coupled with a sprinkling of seconds and thirds, gave the Manhattan club an overwhelming margin of 63 points to win the team trophy.

Miss Norelius's victory in the half-mile was impressive. She set a fast pace, which only three of the field could maintain with any degree of success. Miss Florence Goga, 13-year-old member of the Carnegie Library team, finished five yards behind the W. S. A. mermaid, with Miss Ethel McGary, the 1925 champion, third.

Miss Geraghty was out in front at the start of the 220-yard breast stroke event and she was never headed. Miss Mathilda Shurick of the W. S. A. placed second in this event with another W. S. A. representative, Miss Adelaide Lambert, third.

Miss Esther Foley of the W. S. A. team scored a hairline victory in the plain and fancy high diving contests. Miss Carol Fletcher of Pasadena, Calif., was second and Louise Davidson of New York, unattached, third.

Final Heat—Won by Miss Agnes Geraghty, W. S. A.; Miss Matilda Schuerich, W. S. A., second; Miss Adelaide Lambert, W. S. A., third. Time—3m. 29⅕s. (New world's record).

330-Yard Free Style Swim—Won by Miss Martha Norelius, W. S. A.; Miss Florence Goga, Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, second; Miss Ethel McGary, W. S. A., third. Time—12m. 47⅕s. (New world's record).

High Dive, Fancy and Plain—Won by Miss Esther Foley, W. S. A., 75.68 points, 5 placement points; Miss Carol Fletcher, Pasadena A. C., 77.8 points, 6 placement points, second; Miss Louise Davidson, unattached, New York, 75.3 points, 7 placement points, third.

Miss Browne Wins From Miss Meyer

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (Special)—The final tournament in preparation for the women's tennis championship of the United States, the New York state championship, started today on the courts of the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club. The highest class of entry in many years thronged the courts when the singles started. Miss Helen N. Wills, Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, Miss Mary G. Browne, the three California stars with Mrs. F. I. Mallory to balance the list, were seeded at the top of the quarters among the 50 entrants.

Miss Browne was the leading winner this morning. Encountering Miss Marjory Meyer of New York, the former national champion scored an easy victory, 6—2, 6—1. She will meet Miss Norma Taubele, one of the best of the Rye Juniors, this afternoon. All the other stars will make their appearances this afternoon, Miss Ryan will meet Mrs. Henry T. Eaton of Scarsdale, Miss Mallory will have Miss Jessen Vander Eude of New York as her opponent, while Miss Wills, who has a bye at the top of the list, will encounter Miss Marguerite Dwyer of New York in the second game.

One of the surprises of the morning play was the victory of Miss Jean Buritt of Toronto, Canadian girl champion, over Miss Jessie C. Gott, of Scarsdale.

This is the first visit of Miss Burritt to the United States. It was a hard fought, three-set battle, but the Canadian girl came through victor, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5.

The other seeded players won their morning matches, when Mrs. Helene P. Falk of New York defeated Miss Clara Greenspan a former public park player, 6—2, 6—1 and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., defeated Miss Hermine Kuhn of New York, 6—0, 6—4. The summary:

NEW YORK STATE WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Mrs. Fred Latson, New York, defeated Miss Jeannette Chappell Glen Head, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Jean Burritt, Toronto, defeated Miss Jessie C. Gott, Scarsdale, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Miss Barbara Humphries, New York, defeated Mrs. A. M. Duncan, New York, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Norma Chatillon, New York, defeated Miss Viola B. King, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. E. H. Raymond, Bronxville, defeated Miss Ruth Maisel, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. George Walker, Rye, defeated Miss Charlotte Conlin, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Mary K. Browne, Santa Monica, defeated Miss Marjorie Meyers, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. A. T. Lamme, New Capaan, defeated Mrs. George Stanwick, Yonkers, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. Helene P. Falk, New York, defeated Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., defeated Miss Hermine Kuhn, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Anne Page, Rye, defeated Mrs. A. S. Salmeger, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

CHANNEL SWIM NOW LACKS INCENTIVE

CAPE GRIS NEZ, France, Aug. 8 (AP)—The new channel swimming champion, Miss Gertrude Ederle of New York, by her record-breaking "crawl" voyage across the waterway, has discouraged attempts by other aspirants to lower the time she made on Friday in swimming from the French to the English coast in 14¼ hours.

Miss Lillian Cannon, the Baltimore girl, who is among those in training, now is undecided whether to essay an attempt to cross the channel. It is expected, however, that she will decide in the next day or so.

Miss Ederle leaves for Stuttgart, Germany, spending a few days with her grandmother. She will return to Paris for a day or two, go to Boulogne to say farewell to the friends she made while training, and then embark for home at Cherbourg on the Berengaria, Aug. 21.

INDIANS HAVE SMALL CHANCE

Speaker's Club Still Has the Big Margin of 9½ Games to Overcome

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	38	.648
Cleveland	62	49	.559
Philadelphia	57	52	.523
Detroit	57	54	.514
Chicago	56	54	.509
Washington	53	53	.500
St. Louis	46	62	.426
Boston	34	73	.318

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Detroit 6, New York 4.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 8, Washington 5.
Washington 9, Cleveland 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 8, New York 2.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 5.
Cleveland 7, Washington 4.

GAMES MONDAY

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

The problem of reducing the lead of the New York Yankees in the American League is growing more difficult to solve. Cleveland, apparently the only hope of anti-New York fans failed in the New York series and won only one out of three. By capturing their last two games while the Yankees were losing their last two to Detroit, Cleveland atoned for its two defeats by New York but this has done little toward reducing the Yankees' margin, the main thing in the race. Unless Cleveland holds its winning run and New York remains in its present losing run for some time to come, followers might just as well concede the pennant to Miller J. Huggins and his steady corps of home run hitters.

A week ago the Yankees were leading Cleveland by nine games. Today, they are ahead by 9½ games. This will never do if Cleveland plans to get within striking distance of the top. The Yankees are not moving fast. They won only three out of seven games last week, an average that even a second-division club should be able to maintain. Cleveland, however, with this opportunity of reducing the big margin of the Yankees, failed at the crucial moment and won only three out of eight. And this came immediately after the Indians had won 22 out of 30 games.

Clubs Keep Even Paces

Cleveland is apparently the only team now that can hope to overcome the Yankee lead. There is of course a mathematical chance for some others, provided the Yankees start now to lose all their games. But the Indians have a mathematical chance that is quite possible. Philadelphia, in third place, is 13½ games behind New York. But the erratic play of the Athletics this season does not warrant any optimism in their behalf. Cleveland, however, has been very consistent all year, especially during the last two months. And with eight more games to be played against New York, it still has an outlook not entirely devoid of promise.

Practically every team in the league maintained a good steady pace last week. Not a club ran into any bad slump and none was credited with a big winning run. Philadelphia and Detroit won five and lost four, Chicago recovered somewhat to win five and lost three, St. Louis won four and lost three, Washington won four and lost five and Boston won three and lost four.

The only change in the league standing from last week was the moving up of Chicago from sixth to fifth place and the consequent moving down of Washington from fifth to sixth. Detroit, which was one game behind Philadelphia a week ago, is still the same distance in the rear, its last two victories being accomplished against the leading Yankees. The Tigers, next to Philadelphia, have had the best success against New York.

Chicago Gains

Chicago gained on both Detroit and Philadelphia and another week may see the Collins' club in third place. The race for this place should be a close one right up to the finish between Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and Detroit. These clubs at present are within a radius of 2½ games, and have maintained this close position nearly all season. The Browns have shown some promise of coming out of the rut which they got into in early season and are now eight games behind Washington. Boston is hopelessly lost in last place but the fine progress made in building up the club from an extremely poor organization in early season to a club that even the Yankees will find difficulty in defeating, is so great that Boston fans are not a bit discouraged. It has been a long time since the Red Sox showed as much dash and good playing.

The teams that meet New York during the next week following the present series with Detroit are Washington and Boston. Then the Yankees will meet Chicago and St. Louis. The last named club is conceded the most chance of defeating the league leaders although Washington may surprise followers with a victory in its series. The Yankees and Senators are great rivals and nothing would please Washington fans more at this time than two or three good sound defeats given to them by the Senators. And incidentally it would please Cleveland fans immensely.

MAINE WOMEN FORM GOLF ASSOCIATION

PORTLAND, Aug. 9—Women golfers organized an association for the State of Maine at a meeting Saturday at the Portland Country Club. Mrs. Richard C. Payson of Portland was elected president. Other officers are: Mrs. Carl R. Green of Waterville, Mrs. Clara Bell of Bangor, and Mrs. Arthur Nash of Augusta, vice-presidents; Mrs. Louis R. Porteous of Portland, secretary, and Mrs. George Stable of Waterville, treasurer.

Forty women gathered for the organization meeting and incidentally engaged in a two-day tournament. Miss Helen Payson of this city, Florida and Maine champion, carried off low medal honors, 86 and 89 for 36 holes.

The organization is known as the Women's Maine State Golf Association and will hold its next meeting in Waterville next May.

FRED SPENCER RIDES WELL

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Fred Spencer defeated George Dempsey of Australia and Peter Van Kempen of Holland in straight heats of a special one-mile bicycle race in the New York Velodrome here last night. Willie Spencer, riding with Reginald McNamara, defeated Alois deGraeves of Belgium and Gabriel Poulain of France in straight heats of a one-mile team race.

RUNS 100 METERS IN 10.38.

LEIPZIG, Ger., Aug. 9 (AP)—Kosrais of Breslau, at a German championship contest yesterday, ran the 100 meters in 10.38. (Charles W. Paddock of Los Angeles, holds the world's record for the 100 meters, doing the distance in 10⅘s. at Redlands, Calif., April 23, 1921).

JAQUES AND ESTABROOK WIN

Herbert Jaques and R. W. Estabrook won the Herbert Jaques Memorial Cup in the annual tournament

RADIO

DR. L. W. AUSTIN GIVES RESULTS OF STATIC TEST

Summary Shows Information About Atmospherics Is Meager

For 20 years Dr. L. W. Austin, head of the Laboratory for Special Radio Transmission Research of the Bureau of Standards, has been exploring into mysteries of static—that phenomenon in the atmosphere that is such a disturbing factor in radio reception. It is so baffling that it defies a plausible explanation and, after 20 years of research, Dr. Austin boldly admits that the information about static is very meager. Knowledge relating to atmospheric disturbances is so scant that he sums it all up in nine phrases:

"(1) In general, atmospherics are stronger at the longer wavelengths. (2) Except for the effects of local storms, they are nearly always stronger in the afternoon and night, while for the higher frequencies this increase in strength is confined usualy to the night alone. (3) They are stronger in summer than in winter, (4) in the South and in the North, and (5) on the land than on the ocean. (6) A large proportion of them appear to be directive; that is, to come from definite regions, or centers, as mountain ranges, rain areas, or thunderstorms. It is also reasonably certain that (7) at least most of the long-wave disturbances travel along the earth with a practically vertical wave front, like the signals; (8) that a considerable portion are oscillatory in character, though a certain portion are nonoscillatory and give rise to shock oscillations in the antenna at all wavelengths; and (9) that disturbances sometimes occur simultaneously at station thousands of miles apart.

"It is undoubtedly true that thunderstorms produce many atmospherics, but it is not by any means certain that the lightning flashes themselves are always the actual sources. There is a widely prevailing idea among radio operators that the lightning flash often produces only a harmless click in the telephone receivers. I have made some observations during thunderstorms, using a coupled circuit with rectifying vaccum tube and galvanometer, which indicated that lightning flashes, even within three or four miles, were not as powerful in their effects on the receiving apparatus as many of the disturbances which occured when no flashes were apparent.

"This comparatively feeble effect of the flashes is difficult to understand if the current rise at the beginning of the flash is as steep as is often assumed, but would be understandable if the lightning discharge curves were of the form and duration of the atmospheric disturbance curves observed by Appleton and Watt. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the small deflections from the lightning flashes were due to a paralysis of the detector tube, a phenomenon which often occurs when the tube is exposed to very high electromotive forces. It must, therefore, be concluded that the connection between lightning and atmospherics is still not clear, and valuable work can be done by anyone who will watch the lightning and listen to the atmospheric crashes from thunderstorms in the neighborhood."

This summation of the accepted knowledge covering static is elaborated upon somewhat by Dr. Austin in the way of explanatory details. For example, he tells us:

"At the London Physical Society symposium, Prof. C. T. R. Wilson discussed the probability of there being discharges of thundercloudsto the upper conducting region of the atmosphere. His calculations indicated that thunderclouds of common electric moment might very readily discharge to a conducting layer at a height of 60 or 80 kilometers, since the electric force required to produce discharge decreases even more rapidly with the height than the electric force of the thundercloud. Discharges of this kind, probably non-luminous, may possibly furnish the explanation of the strong atmospherics heard from thundercloudswhen no flashes are visible.

"Watson Watt, in analyzing the records of European direction-finding stations, concluded that in only about 35 per cent of the cases could thunderstorms be identified as the sources of atmospheric disturbances, though in about 75 per cent of the cases the identified sources were rain areas of some kind.

"Captain Bureau of the French Meteorological Office has recently published papers in which he shows that many of the atmospheric disturbances in France are closely connected with the advance of meteorological cold fronts and that the atmospherics are accentuated when these air movements come in contact with mountain ranges.

"For the determination of the direction from which atmospheric disturbances come, Mr. Watt has invented an automatic recording apparatus in which a radio compass coil, tuned to about 30,000 meters, is rotated slowly and continuously by clockwork, the atmospheric crashes being recorded on a drum attached to the coil.

"It should be said in this connection that it has been very common in Europe to estimate the strength of atmospherics by the number of disturbances occurring in a given time. This method, of course, would hardly seem to be applicable to our Washington summer conditions, or to the conditions during the disturbance season in the tropics where often in the afternoons and evenings the noise in the telephones forms an almost continuous rumbling through which no signal can be heard unless it is strong enough to rise above the background of disturbing sounds.

"If, indeed, there is a physical difference between the atmospherics, crashes, grinders, etc., it is not at all certain that what is being measured in Europe by the counting method is the same thing that is being measured in America, either by direct estimates of the average disturbance strength, or by measuring the strength of signal which can be read through the disturbances.

"On the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, except for occasional local thunderstorms, very little certain connection has been noticed between the direction of the atmospheric disturbances and rain areas. On the Atlantic coast, the main disturbances seem to come roughly from the southwest, but it seems uncertain whether the sources are in the Allegheny Mountains or much farther removed, perhaps in Yucatan. Experiments reported by the Navy Department in New Orleans have indicated the more southerly origin.

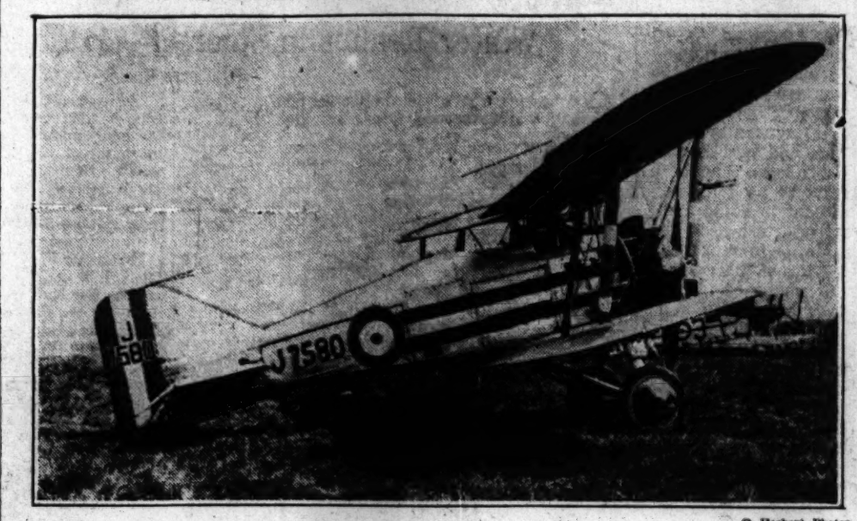
"Unfortunately, very few triangulation experiments have been made in America for fixing the exact positions of sources of atmospherics. In most cases, therefore, the direction is all that is known.

"Observations made at Madison, Wis., by Professor Terry of the University of Wisconsin, covering the last two years, show conditions in the middle West which are similar to those described by the continental European observers; that is, there is no single prevailing direction of the atmospherics, but a more or less definite connection with thunderstorms and other rain areas. This absence of any prevailing southerly source of atmospherics in the central portion of the country casts doubt on the Mexican origin of those observed in the Atlantic coast region, since the distance from Yucatan to Madison, Wis., is about the same as from Yucatan to Washington.

"On the Pacific coast of the United States it is pretty well established that at least at San Francisco and San Diego the sources of disturbances are largely local, lying in the mountain ranges not far from the coast. These centers seem to be permanently fixed, resulting in very constant directional conditions.

"It seems to be pretty well settled, in all parts of the world where observations have been made, that there is a very definite connection between the intensity of the disturbances and the position of the sun. In the northern hemisphere during the winter, when the sun is far in the south, the disturbances are generally moderate even as far south as Panama, within 9 degrees of the equator. But as the sun comes north in the spring, there is often a rapid and, sometimes, very sudden increase in strength, and it is reported that stations close to the equator experience two disturbance maxima, corresponding to the two periods when the sun is nearly overhead."

Public Hears Air Commands



© Herbert Photos

DURING the recent war the writer had the privilege of piloting one of the first experimental radio-equipped airplanes using radio voice transmission for orders to fliers. At the time there were five planes in a formation, the leading plane of the "V" formation having the transmitter, while the other ships had only receivers.

Maneuvers were carried out with precision, and the same accuracy and effectiveness of ordinary ground drill by the infantry was duplicated in the air. At the great British airdrome at Hendon this same thing was recently tried out with the public joining in the event by means of loudspeakers, which clearly carried the commands to all parts of the field. As the planes flew overhead and a command was given, the public could see the ships move at the same moment they were hearing the words. The plane in the accompanying photograph was one of those participating in the event.

V. D. H.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 3B

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 10
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)
6 p. m.—Hour of Music. 7—Mme. Fahey, Canadian soprano. 7:10—Studio program. 8:38—Dance orchestra. 9:15—Musical program. 10—"Know Your City and Talk About It."

WCSH, Portland, Me. (234 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—News of the Day. 6:20—Sport results. 7:20 — WEAF. "The Twins." 8—Empire Concert and Dance Trio. 9—Variety half hour. 9:30—WEAF. Greenwich Village Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6:20 p. m.—Musicale. 7—From New York: Salon Concert. 7:30 — "The Twins." 8—Hour of Music. 9—Moment Musicale. 9:30—Greenwich Orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:55 p. m.—Markets. 6—Kimball Trio. 6:30—Baseball results. 6:33—Copley Orchestra under direction of W. Edward Boyle. 8—Musical program. 10—Weather; baseball results.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)
5:48 p. m.—Black and White Orchestra. 6:46—Baseball scores. 8—From WEAF, hour of music. 9—Moment musical. 9:30—Daily news.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:25—Baseball scores. 6:30—Talk, "The Wonder Story of Steinmetz," part 4, prepared by John W. Hammond. 6:45—WGY orchestra. 7:30—Half hour of romance. 8—Pennsylvania Keystoners. 9—Southern Hemisphere cruise.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Columbia University French lecture by Dr. Thatcher Clark. 7—Salon concert. 7:30—"The Twins." 8—Hour of music. 9—Musicale; Greenwich Village Orchestra. 10:30—Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Frank Dole. 6:30—Waldorf Orchestra. 7:30—"Gems of Romance." 8 — Pennsylvania hour. 9 — Southern Hemisphere cruise. 9:45—George Olsen's Pennsylvania Orchestra.

WFG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital. 6—Morton dinner music. 6:45—Ethel Rattay Fowler's fashion and theatrical review. 7—Dance orchestra. 7:30—Minstrels: Frank Elliott, director. 8—Concert, Chalfonte-Haddon dual trio. 9—Emo's Weekly Movie. 9:20—Cummins' Kentuckians, dance orchestra. 10—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. 10:30—Dance orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
7 p. m.—Bisseplechaw Dance Orchestra. 7:30—Minstrels; direction of Frank Elliot. 8—Concert by Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Dual Trio. 9—Emo's Weekly Movie. 9:30—Cummins' Kentuckians Dance Orchestra. 10—Silver Slipper Dance Orchestra. 10:30—Seattle Harmony Kings, dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio. 7—Ray Tracy, tenor. 7:15—The Three Brothers. 7:25—Peter Ricci, baritone; Virginian Klein, pianist. 7:45—Charles Higgins, song writer. 8—Artists. 8:30—Giovanni Madori, concert pianist. 9:45—Eddie Walle and his entertainers. 9—Billy Hays and his orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7 p. m.—New Willard orchestra, Bainbel Kerman, directing. 7:30—"Gems of Romance." 8—Pennsylvania hour. 9—"The Grand Tour." 10:30—Meyer Davis's band.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Mandolin orchestra. 8—Staff concert. Katherine Whitelock, violinist; George Boiek, pianist. 9—Band of Baltimore. Nelson Krats, conductor.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 10:45—Buchanan's Bohemian orchestra at Capital City Club.

WDBE, Clearwater, Fla. (268 Meters)
7 p. m.—Capital Theater Orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:15—Baseball scores. 7:45—News period. 8—Sacred song hour. 9:35—Time signals and weather forecast. 10:35—Pittsburgh concert.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7 to 10:30—WEAF, salon concert; "The Twins"; hour of music; moment musicale; Greenwich Village Orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)
6 p. m. Vaudeville and music. 7—Salon concert. 7:30—"Twins" from WEAF. 8—Entertainers from WEAF. 9—Moment musicale. 9:30—Dance orchestra. 10—Studio program. 11—Frank R. Wilson's Euclid Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
4 p. m. Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 7—Concert from New York through WEAF.

WXC, Detroit Mich. (517 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette ensemble. 8—Detroit Symphony Orchestra from Belle Isle. 10—Red Apple Club.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Glover Watson old-time dance orchestra. 8—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (285 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner hour of music. 6:30—Organ recital and news. 8:15—Band concert by Lansing Masonic Band.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—New York program; "Twins"; hour of music. 8—Musical program. 9:30—"Outdoors in Minnesota," Isaak Walton League. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)
6 p. m.—Program of operatic music. 8 to 10—Popular program.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (302 Meters)
4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert; Howard Peterson playing organ; Palmer Symphony Players; "I See by the Newspaper," Palmer Victorians. 7—Music by children. 8—Palmer Victorians; Clarences Harper. 11:30—"Settin' Up Hour."

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 6:30—Dinner music. 7:15—Musical program. 8—Symphony Orchestra, William C. Sloess, director.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner organ music. 7—Special program. 8—Courtesy program. 9—Orchestra and soloist. 10—Special presentation and chimes.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (340 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner Hour organ concert. 8 to 9—Ukulele Songsters.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell Me a Story Lady; address; Jack Riley's orchestra. 11:45—Charlie Straight's orchestra; Johnnie Campbell's orchestra; Earl Coleman's orchestra; organ numbers by Harry Frank.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Band concert.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Sports talk, Ivan L. Gaddis. 6:30—Popular song period. 6:40—Baseball scores. 6:45—Market reports. 6:50—Orchestra. 8—Courtesy program. 10:15—Radio Movie Club.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Orchestra. 6:30—Musical program. 11—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra. 12—A bundle of Joys in Frolic.

KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)
7 p. m.—Children's program. 8 to 10—Magnolia Orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CHER, Regina, Sask. (476 Meters)
8 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Jenny; studio program by McQuarrie's concert and dance orchestra and the Pragnall Trio.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—First anniversary program of CNRV to be presented by the following artists: The Routledge-Smith Quartet, assisted by Miss Margaret Eccles, accompanist. The McIntyre String Quartet, assisted by Mrs. Colin McLean, soprano soloist. The Apollo Quartet. Ramona Rambert, soprano soloist. Marguerite Hillcoat, contralto soloist. Paul Ehrlich, violinist (musical bachelor). James Todd, pianist. Leslie Grossmith, pianist and composer. The Two Jacks in comedy and popular numbers. Jack Ternstrand, tenor soloist. Pallas and Haier, Hawaiian guitar artists.

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Special program.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Children's program. 8—Educational program. 10 to 12—Dance music.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:35—News. 8—Special program. 10—Dance program.

KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (422 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—DX. 8—Musical program. 9—Courtesy program. 10—Dance music.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 to 12 p. m.—Special courtesy and musical programs.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Children's program. 7:30 Bible reading. 7:40—Talk on "Dogs." 8—News and musical program. 10—Dance music.

KFSN, Pasadena, Calif. (316 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner-time news reports. 7:30—Current sport events discussed by Charles W. Paddock, champion sprinter. 8—Concert hour, with ensemble, Henri J. van Praag, director, and George Krenger, tenor soloist.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (282 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6—Organ recital. 7—Band Box program. 8—Lure of the Sky. 9—Aero Club Frolic. 10:30 to 12—Vaudeville.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (312 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories. 9—Studio program. 11—Our Own Orchestra.

AUSTRALIA SEEKS RADIO IMPROVEMENT

Wavelength Range Discussed at Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9—Among the subjects discussed at the interstate wireless conference, held recently in Sydney, Australia, were the matters of license fees and the future control of wireless in that country, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Vice-Consul Wasson, Melbourne, Australia. It was recommended by the conference that the Federal Ministry be asked to appoint an advisory board to assist in the administration of radiocasting stations.

It was requested by the conference that a commission be appointed to determine ways and means of providing more satisfactory radio service, and a motion that wavelengths should be standardized at from 200 to 400 meters was tabled. A request was made that the Postmaster-General prevent interference with radiocasting by commercial and naval wireless stations, and radio monopolies were denounced.

It was agreed that arrangements should be made to provide revenue for the class "B" transmitting stations in view of the value of their services. The class "A" stations are those which radiocast programs for profit and share with the Government the revenues received from license fees, while the class "B" stations do not receive any part of this revenue.

WIP-WPG RADIOCAST NOTED OPERA STARS

Every Sunday evening at 9:15, direct from the ballroom of the steel pier in Atlantic City, N. J., Station WIP, Philadelphia, and Station WPG, Atlantic City, are bringing to their thousands of radio friends the voices and the tones of the instruments of famous musical artists.

Aug. 15 Paul Althouse, tenor of the Metropolitan opera company, and Estelle Wentworth, principal prima donna of the San Carlo opera company, will be the artists.

RADIO EXPORT FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—During May exports of radio transmitting sets and parts were valued at $99,213, of which the largest quantity went to Argentina, according to the Department of Commerce. During the same month also 2902 receiving sets were exported valued at $87,643, of which the largest number went to Canada with Spain taking the second largest quantity. There were 27,600 radio tubes exported during May valued at $32,239, while receiving sets components exported during May were valued at $113,534, and receiving set accessories exported during the same month were valued at $111,368.

SEEKS RESTORATION OF SALMON FISHERY

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Details of the draft of a treaty between Canada and the United States, aimed to restore the Fraser River to its former position as one of the world's greatest salmon fisheries, have been made public by the British Columbia Fisheries Department. Whether the Fraser is to be absolutely depleted of its salmon or restored to its old commercial value depends upon the adoption or rejection of this treaty by the United States, officials of the department stated.

At present the pact, to which Canada is favorable, is before the United States Department and only minor points are delaying its acceptance. The treaty provides for cooperation between Canada and the United States in restoring the Fraser fisheries, which have been virtually ruined by excessive fishing.

PAGEANT OF MINING CLOSES GOLDEN JUBILEE

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Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Doris Arveschong, Norwalk, Conn.
Miss Marjorie Butterfield, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. A. C. Brown, Norwalk, Conn.
Arthur Middlebrook, Norwalk, Conn.
Miss F. Holbrook, New Canaan, Conn.
Miss A. J. Holbrook, New Canaan, Conn.
Mrs. R. M. Butterfield, Norwalk, Conn.
Richard Butterfield, Norwalk, Conn.
C. H. Butterfield, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Margaret Bagber, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Wyman, New York City.
Mrs. Gladys Jensen, Chicago, Ill.
Miss D. Pearl Tanner, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. J. O. Lonas, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. C. L. Lightfoot, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Bessie M. Airey, Pasco, Wash.
Alan M. Airey, Pasco, Wash.
George F. Engelmann, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. George F. Engelmann, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ruth Engelmann, Chicago, Ill.
George Engelmann, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
Peter B. Higgins, Edmonton, Can.
Isabel V. Hails, Baltimore, Md.
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requires women of education with an appreciation of fine things, willing to work earnestly; must be interested in permanent position assuring a real future with adequate commissions; opening is nearly every state; age 25-45. See or write M188 SHEERER, 360 No. Michigan Blvd., Rm. 1004, Chicago, Ill.

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TRANSIT DEPARTMENT
Proposals for Building Section Three, Dorchester Rapid Transit.

The Transit Department of the City of Boston, Bosworth Street, seventh floor, invites proposals from citizens of the United States and corporations or other legal associations wherein the controlling interest to the extent of at least four out of five of them is owned by citizens or citizens of the United States, for building Section Three, Dorchester Rapid Transit. This section is the third section of the two track surface railway extension of the Mattapan-Ashmont branch of the Dorchester Transit, and is located on and near the Shawmut Branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, between Geneva Avenue and Peabody Square. It is about one mile in length, of which about 4000 feet is to be covered, the tracks being depressed in order to abolish grade crossings at five streets. The work consists of the construction of a road bed, together with certain equipment, such as conduits, manholes, etc., also the construction of sewers, sewer siphons, removal of structures, regrading, etc. The covered portion is to be built of steel and reinforced concrete and will include subway stations. A bond of an approved surety company will be required for the faithful performance of the contract in a sum of 40 per cent of the total bid price. Proposals should be filled out and signed by the bidder on forms to be obtained at this office, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposal for Building Section Three, Dorchester Rapid Transit," and delivered by the bidder or his secretary before 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, August 31, 1926, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. A properly certified check in the sum of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars, payable to the city, should accompany the proposal. This check shall become the property of the city if the contract is not executed by the bidder within the time prescribed after the date of the notification by the department of the acceptance of the proposal and the readiness of the contract for signature. Proposals must be made in duplicate. The unsigned duplicate, without check, is to be deposited by the bidder with the City Auditor, Room 20, City Hall, previous to the time named for opening the proposals. Plans, proposals, specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at this office. A deposit of $25 in cash or by certified check will be required for a set of plans and two sets of the specifications. Mutilation of them will be de

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Closure in the House of Lords

Every legislative assembly has attempted to reconcile two irreconcilable conditions: certainty of business and liberty of discussion. The leaders of a parliamentary chamber must be able to have their program acted upon without unreasonable delay. If a minority can obstruct successfully, it has, in effect, the power of defeating measures. To establish a legislative time-table, however, there must be frequent curtailment of debate. With two exceptions—the American Senate and the House of Lords—there has been a fairly constant tendency for those who control parliamentary procedure to shorten discussion, and to deal more ruthlessly with the rights of their own followers and of opposing minorities. Since 1917 the American Senate has been able to limit debate by a two-thirds vote, but it has only done this twice, and it might almost be said that in the upper branch of Congress debate is unlimited. The House of Lords has also had complete freedom of discussion—not because its procedure failed to provide for closure; but because, until recently, the closure had never been applied.

Now, however, the House of Lords takes its place among parliamentary bodies which sacrifice discussion for the legislative time-table. Labor peers resorted to obstruction during the recent debate on the bitterly contested eight-hour bill. Lord Salisbury, as leader of the House, demanded a motion for closure, and the Lord Chancellor put it without permitting any debate. This was an unprecedented action. The House of Lords has got along for some centuries with a minimum of rules. The reason for this is the scant attendance of the peers, and the fact that relatively few of them participate in the debates. There was thus no necessity for closure, which is a more and more familiar expedient in the House of Commons, where representatives of constituents struggle for the acceptance of conflicting aspirations. The House of Lords has known a motion that "the lord be not heard" but this was debatable. The imposition of closure on the eight-hour bill, after less than two hours of discussion, and with the Lord Chancellor deciding that the motion could not be debated, was an unprecedented case of a majority dictating to a minority.

The incident was warmly debated by the House of Lords, and the controversy was settled by a compromise, as so many controversies have been settled in the Mother of Parliaments. Lord Ullswater—better known as Mr. Speaker Lowther, one of the ablest presiding officers the House of Commons ever had—suggested that the Lords could frame a new standing order allowing the Government to take up business in the order they desired, and thus avoid obstruction. If this was done, closure would never need to be applied except after very mature consideration, and since the Labor and Liberal Opposition in the House of Lords is not powerful, obstruction would never be participated in by any considerable number of peers. Lord Salisbury, in the debate on whether the Lord Chancellor should be reproved for his action, promised that the closure on the eight-hour bill would form no precedent.

That the House of Lords, however, has applied closure is to some extent an index of the way in which English politics has changed. Until 1881 the House of Commons knew no restrictions on debate. The House was what Professor Redlich called "socially homogeneous." The Irish Nationalists put a stop to a pleasant game played by English gentlemen of similar social standing and education, who were not too much in earnest. Now it is the Labor Party which has put a stop to the same game in the House of Lords—but with two important differences. When, in 1881, Mr. Speaker Brand allowed a closure motion in the House of Commons, his coup was carefully planned. It had the approval of the Prime Minister and the leader of the Conservative Opposition. The action of the Lord Chancellor in allowing the recent closure was apparently unpremeditated, although, as Lord Ullswater pointed out, it was an extremely serious decision. In the second place, the Speaker of the House of Commons is an impartial officer of the House. The Lord Chancellor is a political person—in short, a Cabinet member. His decisions affecting the House, therefore, can hardly be impartial. This is an anomaly which is of importance in connection with the Lord Chancellor's position as the highest judicial officer of the Crown. Whether it is wise for England's most eminent judge to be an active politician is a matter which some day must be seriously discussed.

The Limits of Parliament

That the French Parliament should revolt when it is asked to abdicate its functions is natural enough, but a genuine problem is raised which demands the attention of the people in all democracies. It has been amply proved that in certain circumstances of national emergency, a Parliament with perfectly good intentions may by its propensity for interminable discussion block the way to salutary measures urgently needed. A tremendous reaction is taking place in Europe, both in thought and in practice. If that reaction is to be stopped, it is time that the precise duties of the legislative bodies and the executive powers should be marked out.

Unquestionably, carried to extremes, parliamentary government, as it is understood in France and in other continental countries, may result in impotence in a time of crisis. Debates which in ordinary conditions may be admirable enough are liable to become futile, foolish, obstructive and even perilous, when action is essential. Liberalism can place a country in the most unpleasant situation. It is sometimes better that almost anything should be done than that purely destructive criticism should be indulged in without restriction.

One does not care to take an illustration from war, but since wars have occurred, it is easy to imagine what would happen if generals were required to submit their plans of campaign for parliamentary discussion. The process would be, in France, to submit such a plan, in the shape of a bill, to a commission, which would examine it in detail, report it to the Chamber, and express its opinion on amendments which every Deputy would be at liberty to propose. Clause by clause the bill might be altered. Now absurd as this sounds, something of the sort has been practiced for about eighteen months, in respect of the pressing problem of public finances. Half a score of finance ministers have been overthrown. Every proposal has been raked fore and aft. Fault has been found with each scheme. Nothing has been accomplished, although the franc has been persistently falling, and a decision of a positive character has been imperatively called for.

That is why M. Caillaux, feeling that action was imperiously needed, asked for a delegation of powers. It was refused to him on the ground that Parliament could not relinquish its control. Yet without such a temporary relinquishment of control a position of stalemate is reached. Early in 1924 M. Poincaré realized that special powers should be given to the Council of Ministers and he requested that he should be allowed to make laws by decree. He defined the laws which he wished to put into operation, just as M. Caillaux more elaborately defined them. M. Poincaré lost the elections. M. Caillaux was defeated. The consequences were serious. M. Herriot, the champion of parliamentary prerogatives, fell on the first day he presented himself before the Chamber, not so much because the Chamber realized its error, as because there was a great wave of popular feeling in favor of greater liberty—for the responsible ministers—and this wave of popular feeling was increased by the further fall of the franc caused by a consciousness of parliamentary impotence. There was then a popular demand for M. Poincaré.

Now it is certain that the people must be the real arbiters of their destinies, but neither the people nor the people's representatives can reasonably desire to thwart action by incessant discussions on every urgent measure. A most important political problem has been acutely posed by the case of France. Dictators are to be deprecated, but parliamentary obstructionism is equally to be deprecated. The whole doctrine of democracy as expressed through parliamentary institutions should be reconsidered in the light of European experience, and if the threatened reaction is to be averted, close thinking which will trace the limits of Parliament and the limits of the Executive is necessary.

Improving Conditions in India

If certain reports, which are evidently inspired in England, have any significance, they do indicate that Great Britain is endeavoring to find an amicable solution of her colonial policies. Experience recently had with Ireland, with the spirit of disaffection more or less manifested by other overseas parts of the British Empire, has evidently afforded sufficient excuse for a modification of policy. To the Englishman such may not be frankly admitted, but to an impartial observer the signs of progress and enlightenment are plainly noticeable. It needs but to take a single instance, the efforts now made to improve conditions in India and thereby to bring about a greater measure of happiness and contentment to the Indian peoples.

India may not be so great in area as the United States, but she has a population three times as large. The potential wealth is tremendous, yet the country has a foreign trade which places it about sixth in rank among the nations of the world. This defect in foreign trade is due in no small measure to the fact that modern facilities for conducting such trade have not been provided. According to consular reports, India has only 936 officially recognized banks, whereas the United States has about 30,000. Without banks it is practically impossible to finance a sizable commerce. And the fact that India has not adequate banking facilities may not be due entirely to the fact that the British administration has been selfishly conducted. It has been charged that the East Indian has a penchant for hoarding, and that characteristic has made it difficult to build up an adequate banking system for the country.

That such a condition has been allowed to continue may not be due entirely to selfishness. A reform is now in progress, as attested by the plan of last March for an official investigation. This investigation, as now outlined, will seek the following objectives: increase of the various facilities for making deposits in order to attract funds out of hoards and into organized banking institutions; provision of proper banking education along Western lines in order to create a class of trained bankers; closer supervision over joint-stock banks; extension of remittance facilities; increase of clearing-house facilities; and fostering of a wider market for government securities. If these reforms can be accomplished—and from what the world knows of the sincerity of the British, there is no doubt that they will be brought about ultimately—India will be placed in the way of becoming one of the first commercial countries of the world.

At the present time the Imperial Bank of India is the leading banking institution of the country. It largely supplies the facilities required by the agents of the Government and of British firms operating in India. Next in importance comes the exchange banks, joint-stock banks, and co-operative banks. It has been pointed out that of the total deposits in all India, about 40 per cent have been held in the Imperial Bank, 34 per cent in the exchange banks, and only 26 per cent in the joint-stock banks. The last named are the strictly native institutions, and it has been obvious for some time that their operations have shown a steady decline. Inability to modify banking practice to conform to local custom in all instances has made branch banking difficult. The problem seems to be a much more difficult one than would seem apparent at first consideration, but there is good reason to entertain optimistic hopes since the British authorities have seriously undertaken to wrestle with the problem.

Labor's Wage and Continued Prosperity

Those familiar with the American "open shop" movement, ostensibly intended to remedy what are alleged to be abuses arising from undue restrictions on industry imposed by labor unions, will not be surprised to learn that there appears to be a definite sentiment in some business quarters to the effect that in order to maintain, or increase, the export trade of the United States, there must be a substantial reduction in wages of factory workers. In certain industries in which conditions of "overproduction" obtain, this policy of lower wages has to some extent already been adopted, and is defended on the ground that as productive capacity far exceeds domestic consumption, the only outlet for surplus products is in export sales, where the close competition of foreign rivals makes necessary lower production costs.

If the proposed or actual wage reductions applied only to the workers engaged in manufacturing for the export trade, this attitude of employers could perhaps be better justified, but with the necessity for lower wages in order to meet foreign competition in neutral markets once admitted, there would seem to be a danger of the lower wage policy being adopted to meet conditions of intense competition in domestic trade.

That any considerable number of American manufacturers should accept the suggestion that there must be a "deflation of labor," in order that mills and factories may be kept running on full time, is inconceivable. The manufacturer knows that the market for his goods depends upon the purchasing power of the consumers, of whom the wage workers and their families constitute by far the greater part of the American population. If there is any doubt on this point the testimony of the merchants of the country, as to their experience with the "consumers' strike" of 1920-1921, should be convincing.

The great majority of American manufacturers are fully aware of the relation of good wages to continued demand for merchandise. They do not wish injuriously to affect the buying power of their best customers. They are studying methods for avoiding wage reductions by increasing efficiency in production. If, however, some of them undertake to reduce wages in the vain hope that this will solve the problem of "overproduction," others will be forced to follow their example, with results that may not be wholly satisfactory to employers or employed.

Editorial Notes

Everyone who has the well-being of America at heart will rejoice at the information recently published by the Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, to the effect that the discontent which formerly existed in the irrigated areas of the West has been eased and that contentment and prosperity are now prevalent where the opposite used to be found. He also said that indications are that the largest crops on record will be produced during the coming season, and that little doubt exists that the present year will bring the greatest prosperity in the history of federal reclamation. How true it is:

> This is the charm, by sages often told,
> Converting all it touches into gold:
> Content can soothe, where'er by fortune placed,
> Can rear a garden in a desert waste.

In view of Mr. Work's observations, his further statement that the existing land laws are antiquated should certainly insure that they will be fittingly revised at the coming session of Congress.

When one remembers that it is considerably less than 100 years since the first bathtub was put into operation in the United States, and that people looked askance at it, while newspapers scorned it as a luxury and as undemocratic, an advertisement for a new apartment on upper Fifth Avenue, New York, announcing three to five baths in four- to seven-room suites seems all the more unusual. Incidentally, not everyone knows that in 1843 Philadelphia enacted a law under which bathing between Nov. 1 and March 15 was forbidden, and in Boston a year or so later an ordinance was passed which required, on behalf of the public well-being, that baths should be taken only when ordered by a physician. It was about in the seventies that the bathtub appeared in England. If cleanliness is any mark of godliness, there has certainly been marked progress attained in the latter direction during the last half century.

A Transparent Falsehood

(From Editor and Publisher)

Shifting his cigar to the other side of his mouth the typical Pullman car orator confidently tells you that the Volstead Act put hard liquor on the hips of the college boys of the Nation, that prohibition has debauched our youth and that the old corner saloon was to be preferred to present bootleg conditions.

The man who thus parades his sophistication may be sincere and absolutely convinced, but if you were suddenly to ask him where he got his information he would not be able to tell you, beyond citing some story that somebody told somebody or recalling some incident he had read.

Of course, the charge is not true and never has been true. It is a fake that should have been nailed long ago. The story has always been suspect, since it runs counter to the experience of the average man. This writer, for instance, has dozens of young friends of college age, and not one is a flask drinker; indeed, the idea of trying to mix booze and study is much more repugnant to these lads than it was to our own schoolmates at a time when a boy could get a drink of whisky over the bar from a conscienceless dive keeper for 10 cents or a schooner of heavy beer for 5 cents.

Two hundred college and university heads have recently been questioned by the Literary Digest and their almost unanimous testimony is that drinking in the colleges and among the younger generation has vastly decreased under prohibition. They prove that the student body of today is of a much higher moral and intellectual standard than any generation in the days of booze and beer. Their statements are based on statistics and indisputable facts.

Young American men and women have been cruelly libeled. For years the abuse has continued. Some newspapers have given color to it by the publication of isolated cases of college drinking, coupled with the implication that the evil is general. But this false charge against youth has been mainly spread by irresponsible lips. We are delighted to see that the lie is at last being authoritatively refuted.

Winter Realms in Summer—A Florida Discovery

By RUFUS STEELE

> Oh, what's it like in summer time
> Where summer spends the winter?

THE query sang itself into consciousness and would not be ignored. We had gone to Florida at the beginning of winter. What discoveries, paralleling those of a Byrd or an Amundsen, might we not make if only we had the fortitude to lag behind when the crowd made exodus at winter's end! We had reveled in the lower East Coast's beauty of palm, and pine, and sea in the season that saw the northland wrapped in snow; but what changes in the picture—mayhap surprising, mayhap dreadful—might one witness if he dared to keep a tryst with summer in the subtropical zone? Visitors never did stay on much beyond Easter, we learned; so we stayed. We stayed while summer advanced and went into full swing—stayed until after Byrd and Amundsen had come home victorious and acclaimed. And we wondered whether their discoveries made within the period were half as joyous as our own.

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The crowd had no sooner departed than spring came. It was something to amaze. How, in a place of perpetual summer, spring could come, it was not possible to foresee. Yet spring came. For half a dozen mornings there was an unaccustomed haze over the land. It was no fog, no vapor; merely it was a shrouding-in mystery. After that a shining new green thrust through the staid green that had seemed as close-knit as a coat of mail. Trees that had been accounted complete all winter in their profusion of leaves now turned gorgeous with flower. The new bloom season began when turk's cap and hibiscus found themselves reflected in the very limbs of the moss-hung old oaks. The strange, tuftlike air plants clinging to the limbs were putting out turk's heads of their own. The new bloom reached its zenith when the royal poinciana lighted up the land. Yet the royal poinciana had seemed quite faultless before. Attaining the size and dignity of the magnolia, it is a most graceful tree. Often it forced the impression that it was a mammoth umbrella covered with green lace, its handle driven into the ground and its rib-ends touching the grass. Overnight the green umbrella was replaced by a dome of lurid, unbroken flame. Then one understood why, with the hibiscus lighting its single lamps every month in the year, the native smiles through ten patient months and says, "You call that fire? Wait till the royal poinciana blazes out!"

Gently came the season of rains. Every afternoon thunder would roll drums in the distance, dark phalanxes would gallop into the sky from nowhere, and down would come the sudden, pelting, quickly relenting tropical rain. The moisture seemed hardly meant for the ground at all, since there was never so much as a dripping bank or a yellowing strip of mud to make acknowledgment. The rain descended, the sandy soil swallowed it without trace, and one's moist umbrella alone must bear the burden of proof that there had been a downpour.

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How tropical trees love rain! Coconuts and royal palms and Washingtonias snapped to alertness when the big drops came, and, when touched by the little gusts of wind, would thrash with their fronds in a frenzy of abandon; the ground appeared to imprison feet that were beside themselves to dance. As abruptly as it had hurtled in the storm would die away, and suddenly there was the sun again enveloping all things in an intense but indescribably tender light. Then the Caribbean and Australian pines would shake out, not bedraggled, but crispy curling plumes, as though here at last were ostrich feathers that could actually thrive on the damp. From every downpour the rubber tree extracted more varnish for its pendulous leaves and the gumbo limbo fresh luster for a trunk as smoothly luminous as glass.

The bird hosts that had made the winter vocal and colorful one expected would follow the tourists, but there was no hegira. Doubtless the birds sent delegations to tell one northward-lying state after another that spring was on its way, but that was all. The choral continued. With the mocking bird endeavoring to mime the wonders of a subtropical June, Bob Whites and valley quail appeared with very large flocks of very tiny young. And if Bob White's insistent note swept us back to the stone fences of Connecticut and Cape Cod, the call of the yellow-breasted meadow lark and the plaintive cooing of doves carried us as swiftly across the continent to California. Verily, Florida's birds, like Florida's human visitors, come from everywhere.

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As June caroled on, no native peaches appeared on the fruiterers' stands. But there were mangoes! Mango is another name for a revelation that comes to one through a season or two, but never in a day. In one's first Florida summer he wonders whether the mango can ever be quite as luscious as a perfect peach. In his second summer, we were told, one wonders whether the perfect peach can ever quite equal the mango. There are mangoes and mangoes, but the Hayden mango is king. The Hayden mango, having the size and shape of the largest avocado pear, immediately delights the eye, but does not immediately convince the palate. With its rose-red, its yellow its emerald and gold, it is but the handiwork of some clever painter until one has wor his way to credulity by picking and scraping with a thumb nail at its radiant skin.

Heat came, and with it an almost never-failing breeze from off the onyx and azure sea. Perhaps this breeze is the most gracious and surprising feature of the summer in southeast Florida. Without it the human creature would writhe and perspire; with it he does not suffer. Let it be recorded as our grave opinion that in Florida June in January is not by half as completely and splendidly glorious as is June in June.

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In summer Florida is no longer a country minus mountains. Into the latitude of the subtropics the clouds usher an unending series of ranges which make no tax whatever upon the imagination. They do not float meaninglessly above the head; they rest upon the horizon, appearing to find an equally satisfactory base upon the land or the sea. They dwarf most known ranges with their immensity; they shame most celebrated peaks with a sculpture and color all their own. They are no twisting masses of vapor; they are sharply outlined masses that hold their contours and reflect an unchanging magnificence for half an hour or even for half a day. They lack in this, that they may not be climbed; but then perhaps it was never intended that truly majestic mountains should be climbed. To the climber there is no perspective. These cloud mountains qualify because they fill the eye and the mind and the heart with the sublime wonders of form and color and light and shade. Through a photographic lens sensitive to such values as theirs, they record impressions not unlike the paintings of Maxfield Parrish. And these immeasurable panoramas which nature sets up are best seen through the frames—not encircling the picture, but rather the beholder—which nature alone could provide. They are complete when gazed at through and above the exploding tops of coconut and royal palms.

Then the sunsets. Here one must count each day as memorable if only because of the circumstance and glory that attend its end. As often as we might we duly prepared ourselves for an event which was to be like and yet so unlike the event of the evening before. None of those golden evenings, blending into a general and vivid impression, will ever be forgotten, yet one stands out as though it somehow surpassed even all those others. Just the other night it was, and so deeply did it impress itself upon our consciousness that years from now we shall perhaps be thinking of it as just the other night. We stopped our car on the palm-set beach that is a peninsula at the mouth of deep, slowly moving New River, on one side of us the whispering ocean and on the other silent, waiting, New River Sound. The sunset was an intense drama full forty-five minutes long.

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Maybe you have watched the sunrise upon Bryce Canyon as you crouched spellbound on its western wall. That was our privilege on a perfect morning last summer, and all day long we spoke in whispers because of something we felt was just behind that kindling of the day there in the sculptured caldron. But here in this sunset the miracle of Bryce was manifolded and multiplied. Here the Artist was giving expression to an eternal theme. The canvas was the whole rolled-out sky. At the lowest point of the western horizon, visible through the palms, was a lake of volcanic flames. Above, and reaching off through illimitable space, were oceans of gold, and amber, and opal, and amethyst, and strewn through these oceans, and startling in the very fullness of their revelation to the human eye, were the magical islands that climax wistful dreams and are visible usually only to the eyes of the longing heart. At the northern and southern extremes of the picture rose cloud mountains of such immensity as to confound any attempt to estimate their distances or their heights. All that was certain was that they were near enough and tall enough to overwhelm. What one could grasp was that the sublimest of all peaks looked down upon the most tranquil of all plateaus. This harmony of indescribable color filled all the western vault from zenith to horizon. And then an added wonder. The eastern vault, out of which the sun had come and from which it had departed long ago, from zenith to horizon, was luminous, too.

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Yet notwithstanding this, there was neither rivalry nor duplication. There was no repetition of grandeur, but its complement, reflection. Organ and echo organ, our symphony filled all the sky. Perhaps it rolled on and on through spheres uncomprehended by gazing, awestruck men. The name of the symphony was unknown and unmattering. Its theme, we knew, was the opulence and the nearness of the Creator.

On through the south Florida summer we wandered, untiring—wandered, and wondered, and worked. The highways and byways we found blissfully uncrowded; on the high vantage points we were elbowed only by the knowing few. There was room to see and there was room to think. Florida in winter and Florida in summer, it came to us quite clearly, are two beautiful worlds and apart. The Florida of the winter, the sun porch of the Atlantic coast, where overcoats are exchanged for a warming ocean, is the Florida of the Escape. But the Florida of the summer—with its playful palms and preening pines, with its busy birds and its breezy beaches, with its cloud mountains and its unclouded mangoes, with its sunset dramas and its sunrise dreams—ah, that is different. The Florida of summer is bounty land to the eager discoverer. It is the Florida of the Reward.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow

THE vast spaces of Siberia are being conquered by the airplane. The two flights which were made across Siberia last summer took an inordinate amount of time, falling considerably behind the normal railroad journey in the matter of speed. The group of Russian aviators who flew from Moscow to Peking in June stopped deliberately in a number of cities along their route for purposes of speechmaking and agitation. And the Japanese airmen who flew from Tokyo to Moscow later in the summer were considerably handicapped by bad weather. But recently two foreign aviators, the French captain, D'Oisy, and the Danish captain, Botvied, have made rapid and successful flights across Siberia in about half the time which a train journey would require. Captain D'Oisy flew from Paris to Peking in sixty-five hours of flying time, while Captain Botvied has just arrived in Moscow en route from Tokyo to Copenhagen. German aviators are now exploring the air routes of eastern Siberia with a view to establishing a regular airplane service between Berlin and Peking.

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Private trade is apparently making some headway in the Ukraine, as the latest statistics show that 33.3 per cent of the total trade turnover, as against 26.6 per cent last year, and 56 per cent of the retail trade is in private hands. The private traders seem to be transferring their attention from the city to the village; for 44.5 per cent of their enterprises are now in the country districts, as against 30 per cent last year.

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The street demonstration against the British note which protested against the sending of Russian trade union funds to help the British strikers served to emphasize the good temper and excellent discipline of the Moscow demonstrating crowd. A large guard of mounted and foot police was thrown about the British mission as a guaranty of protection; but their services proved to be quite superfluous, as the marchers did not even go near the mission. An automobile flying a British flag moved about the streets during the demonstration without incurring any molestation; and in general this demonstration, like previous demonstrations against the German and Polish Governments, was quite unaccompanied by any expression of ill will toward individual citizens of the countries affected. The fact that these demonstrations are carefully organized and prepared by the Communist Party, the League of Communist Youth, the trade unions and similar bodies no doubt helps to explain their good order and freedom from excesses.

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The Moscow Art Theater, last of the city's more serious dramatic institutions to close its doors, gave as one of its closing performances a play based on the famous Russian historical incident of the conspiracy of the so-called Decabristi against Tsar Nicholas I in 1825. This attempt on the part of a group of liberal young officers and intellectuals to overthrow the autocracy and give Russia a constitutional government is considered one of the first expressions of the Russian revolutionary movement; and the incidents of the plot and the arrest and examination of its originators contain much valuable dramatic material. The Art Theater gave its usual artistically admirable performance, Vassily Kachalov standing out in the role of the Tsar. The scene in which the Tsar trapped the guileless and unsophisticated leader of the Decabristi into betraying all the participants in the plot by pretending that he, the Tsar, was really a friend of liberty, was a masterpiece of dramatic interpretation.

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Fifty automobiles, manufactured by the best French firms, were to leave Paris about the middle of July and lumber across Europe to Moscow. The purpose of this trip is to test the durability of the machines and to give the possible Soviet purchasers an opportunity to compare the merits of the cars.

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A Russian-American who is carrying on a rather successful trading business in the Soviet Union has devised a business emblem that is the wonder and curiosity of the occasional American tourist. The emblem combines the Statue of Liberty with the hammer and sickle of the Soviet Union. The gentleman in question is apparently a partisan of Soviet-American rapprochement, regardless of what the State Department and the Narkomindel, or Soviet Foreign Office, may think about the question.

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The Deruitra Shipping Company has established a direct steamship line between Leningrad and American and Mexican ports. A regular monthly service was inaugurated on this line on July 4, when the steamship Murmanak sailed from Leningrad for America by way of Sweden.